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FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Improvements—Constitutional Convention—Lectures—Complementary Excursion—Personals.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1873.

Hot, hotter, hottest, to-day being the superlative decidedly. Down street, up street, and across the street, we have nothing but bricks and mortar, dust and cobble stones. There is scarcely a thoroughfare in our city where a culvert is not being constructed, while the alleys are torn up piece-meal. If the character of the improvements correspond at all to our present annoyance they will be fine ones. The Union Line have their cars running on Market street, but we have not yet heard of the anticipated collision with draymen and others employed by the Market street merchants as was expected.

The members of the Constitutional Convention, stimulated by the heat and irresistable desire to move off to verdant fields and purling brooks, are working vigorously to bring their labors to a close. Yesterday we had an address from Mr. George M. Dallas, in favor of more liberty for the press. An amusing speech from Col. Boyd, a few words from Mr. Bartholomew, and an argument from Mr. Darlington, all in reference to juries. Many of these gentlemen contending that in civil cases a majority ought to be competent to find a verdict. To-day the question was again of "God in the Constitution," but the rather complex amendment that was offered was spontaneously rejected. The members of the Convention have been very liberal with their hall allowing the use of it to various charitable and benevolent objects. Thursday Tuesday Dr. Wilson C. Swan said. He is the President of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, and had been requested by a number of ladies to deliver an address on the reminiscences of Sisters Life, for the benefit of the Fountain Society. As, however, the the Doctor did not want take up a collection, Mr. Eli K Price spoke at some length on the subject of Water, giving some geological facts of great value. The result of all this was that a number of gentlemen, delegates to the Convention have resolved to subscribe fifty dollars each, and thus raise a fund of three thousand dollars for the purpose of building a fountain in Independence Square, and presenting it to the city. A beautiful book has already been prepared for the photographs of the subscribers, which volume is subsequently to be deposited in the Library of the Historian Society of Pennsylvania. The names of the donors are also to be inscribed on the monumental granite. We saw the names of Governor Curtin and Gen. William Lilly on on the pages of the album yesterday, and presume at this writing Mr. MacVeigh, Col. Boyd, Mr. Ball— and many others are already inscribed.

The Prison Discipline people have secured this Hall for to-morrow night, to enable Miss Mary Carpenter to ventilate her views on that subject. It is a positive fact that the unhappy natives of Philadelphia had never heard of Miss Carpenter, before, although the circulars sent round by the Prison people tell us, "She has been the companion of kings and queens," and must, therefore, be thoroughly conversed with the best methods of reforming abandoned youth. I heard to-day in a newspaper office, where they are supposed to know everything, that Miss Mary Carpenter and the celebrated Spiritualist lecturess, Mrs. Emma Hardinge Britain were one, and the same person. Mrs. Hardinge has, it is said, been recently divorced, and thus changed her name. Whether this is true or not I cannot pretend to say, but if so the address will be a treat, for Mrs. Hardinge is said to be the finest female speaker agoing Doubtless there will be a full house on Thursday, as one of the members jocularly expressed it, he wanted them to get the prisons all improved by the time he got there.

Everyday at taree o'clock the Convention adjourns, and a long procession of black coats, intermixed with white dusters, may be seen moving along Spruce street to Sixth, and up Sixth to Washington Square, where a leafy passage shades the wearied delegates from the heat of the sun. Our squares are not as attractive now as in the days when we had squirrels there. Their successors, the sparrows, have demolished the worms, for which purpose they were brought to us, but they have an objectionable habit of early rising, and with their incessant chattering make sleep almost impossible after day break.

On Saturday last about one hundred members of the Constitutional Convention went down to Cape May in a special train, by the arrangement of Mr. Knight, who received them on the Market street ferry boat with tickets ready for a complimentary excursion. Most of the party stayed at Congress Hall, the Stockton House not being opened until this coming Saturday. Others went to the Atlantic and the Center Houses, the only hotels open during the winter. The season at Cape May is not fairly under way. Many of the cottages are already occupied. Your correspondent went down also, with a view to locating summer quarters; After a varied experience she must confess there is no better place to be found as a resort in warm weather. The bathing is unequaled, the surrounding country fertile, and well cultivated, and every variety of accommodation to be found from the modest cottage to the grand hotel. The express train that left Camden at four o'clock reached the Island at six thirty. Think of a distance of eighty miles being traversed in two hours and a half.

The *Sunday Republic*, of Philadelphia, has seen fit to take great exception to that portion of my last letter to THE RADICAL, in which I said the Chief Clerk of the Convention, Mr. Imbrie, had grown thin from work. It will be soothing to the political editor of the *Sunday Republic* to learn that Mr. Imbrie is actually fattening up again, but the interests of truth oblige us to say, on the part of the *Republic*, it is rather the consequence of the advent of strawberries and cream, than any diminution of labor. It is really wonderful how the officers, who must keep the train of thought always moving, can survive being driven wild by the noise and confusion around them. When a member gets up to speak it is generally a signal for everybody to enter into conversation. If a new man says anything, or Mr. Bartholomew, or Mr. Lawrence, of Monongahela, or Col. Boyd, there is nearly always silence; but, as a rule, the remaining members have an opportunity of practicing literary, as did Demosthenes, amid a sea of confusion. Mr. Lawrence is looked upon as a very influential man here His name is mentioned in connection with the next Gubernatorial contest, and certainly his appearance and bearing would do honor to the office. He has been absent from the Convention for a few days. General Harry White, of Indiana, and Gen. William Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, are also referred to in the same connection. All three have many qualifications for the office, but not yet having ascertained their views on Woman's Rights I cannot give my support to either. EIZZIL.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: The "Liberal" leaders of New York have been sending out "private and confidential" circulars, calling for a conference at Sharon at the end of this month, to determine whether they shall maintain an independent organization, or officiate with the other great parties. The joke of the thing lies in this baker's dozen of sore-heads classing themselves with the "other great parties." It is not expected that the railroads will have to put on extra trains to accommodate the rush to the Sharon conference.

Josh Billings says: "Fuss works hard all day, and don't do enny thing; goes to bed tired at night, then gits up next morning and begins where she lett oph."

FROM KANSAS.

BROOKDALE, RICE CO., KAN., June 10th, 1873.

I feel like moralizing this morning, but will refrain, and thus become entitled to your everlasting gratitude. You who dwell in staid Old Beaver can scarce be made to realize the stiring times we have on the western frontier. Elmwood and all the surrounding country has been submerged again. I say again, for this is twice this season. The first inundation occured about the middle of May. The water then subsided rapidly. The creek began to rise again on the first day of June. About midnight the whole valley was submerged, and the water some inches higher than before. It receded then slowly until Wednesday the 4th, when it came up with alarming rapidity, that night at two o'clock it began to recede, but the fall was so slow as not to be perceptible except by marking. We lost our entire crop, both garden and fields. We have but two onions and three beets left. *Nil Desperandum* is one of our mottoes, and if you visit Elmwood next September you will find grain and vegetables that will astonish you. Some six; or ten of our prairie farmers have sent us word that they will be here the 16th inst., with their teams and planters, and plant our corn for the third time. And now as fast as a spot dries off we put in a plant or seed in our garden. The water did not reach our house, but many of our neighbors were compelled to move at midnight. Almost all the cellars and wells on the creek were destroyed. For three days and nights we were prisoners, and like the Modocs, no one could reach us. The flood has caused a great deal of loss along the valley, and strange to say, our county paper has never alluded to it. Many have, like us, lost their whole crop, who had nothing else to depend upon. So the greatest distress for them is in the future. Land is being taken up in this county rapidly. We often hear of twenty claims being entered on one day. The Salina, Atlanta and Raymond Railroad is completed to Lindsburg, and we will see the cars flitting by, before the year expires. Since my January letter, Atlanta has become the home of two editors, two doctors and three lawyers, and we hear of more coming. Enough of this for the present, but one dry-goods merchant with three thousand dollars capital could make it pay by coming at once. Mosquito bars are in demand.

SADE.

THE "OLD CARCASS" OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The whereabouts and condition of the Democratic party is still a subject of grave doubt and animated discussion. The Chicago *Times* persists in calling it an "old carcass," with nothing left of it but such old bones as may be found in National, State and County Committees; while the New York *World* contends that it is only an inanimate body, that may be warmed into new life by sounding into its moribund ears the new bugle call of "free trade and farmers' rights." This, for instance, is the preachment of the *World*:

"The Baltimore Convention, in indorsing the Cincinnati remittal of free trade to the Congressional districts, did so for last November's election only, and for the obvious reason that, having adopted such a preposterous candidate as Greeley, it was necessary to keep his platform from flying in his face. The *Times*' inference is needless, to say the least, that the planks of that platform must remain the Democratic party's stamping ground till the day of judgment. An issue was waived for one election. That is all.

"We still hope to have the concurrence of the *Times* in demanding that that issue shall never be waived again. We hope to have the concurrence of every free-trader, at least of every man who has a vigorous appreciation of the fertility of that political principle for all our present needs, and of its filiation upon the central truth of Democracy, in demanding that the Democratic party shall fly the free-trade flag and join battle upon the free trade issue. We are not blind to the staring fact that 'free-trade and farmers' rights' is a legend which our party may inscribe upon victorious banners."

The *Times* responds that the *World* has somehow got hold of the idea that what the people desire to get to is free-trade, and adds:

"The *World* proposes that that singularly accommodating old organization of time-serving political dead beats called the Democratic party shall execute another somersault and manifest an 'appreciation of the fertility of that principle for its present needs!' or, what is the same thing, for the needs of the ancient political acrobats who are starving for 'the spoils.' Why does the *World* demand that the banner of free-trade shall be delivered to the old stench called the 'Democratic party?' Is it because the *World* shares the offensive old 'party leaders' for whom it speaks desire to incorporate the free-trade principle in the laws and the practice of government? The *World* will not, we think so. No; the *World* would have the old stench called the 'Democratic party,' which last year declared against free-trade, and did its best to place at the head of the government the great apostle of the monopoly system, because its object was to 'succeed,' turn the thing the other side out, and proclaim free trade to be its object, because the old spoils hunters 'are not blind to the fact that free-trade and farmers' rights (a demagogue's catch phrase) is a legend which our party may inscribe on successful banners.'

"Whether by the 'Democratic party' people are to understand the 36,000 committeemen who constitute its organization or those committeemen plus an indefinite number of 'leading politicians' and the persons whose votes they can 'control,' is really not material. Either way no candid man can entertain a reasonable doubt that the *World's* very dead party would hoist the banner of free-trade, or the banner of protectionism, or any other conceivable banner, if only the said 'leading politicians' could be made to think that under such banner they could get 'into power.' Just as that very dead 'fact' once insisted on carrying two banners, one emblematic of hostility to and the other emblematic of friendship for the principle of liberty, because its 'leaders' thought this straddling of a principle to be the expedient needful to the attainment of their personal aims; just so for the same reason, in 1864, it declared the contest for the liberty principle a failure; just as, in 1868, it declared for repudiation of the public responsibility in paying the public debt; just so in 1872, it 'relegated' free-trade, and set up for its standard-bearer the most relentless champion of the monopoly system. So would it now declare either for universal freedom, or monopoly, or despotism, or Christianity, or paganism, or honesty, or dishonesty, or economy, or anarchy, or anything else; or both for *and* against any of these, or all of these, in whole or in part, or any other way, if only the 'leaders' should 'appreciate the fertility' of such a course 'for their present needs.' To think of the possibility of the 'Democratic party' not being ready to do so would be to think of that party as something other than itself. But the suggestion is without any particular use. For, excepting the old professional party 'leaders,' who want to know *'who's going to run this thing?'* there are few people in the country who think of the ancient prejudice called the 'Democratic party,' at all save as a thing that is dead, and that smells bad when it is stirred."

This is very interesting reading, and one cannot but admire the plainness of speech with which the Chicago man lays bare the hypocrisy of the New York Demagogue. In the meantime Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is proceeding to practical measures, and has induced the Democracy of Allen county, in that State, to lead off in a movement for the formation of a new party. At their late county meeting they passed resolutions declaring that "both political parties have demonstrated that they are powerless to check or control the existing tendency towards the utter demoralization of the politics of the country," and inviting the people to meet at Columbus at an early day and organize an entirely new party. They have no right to speak for our party; but we accept their own democratic judgment that their own party is powerless and hopelessly corrupt. As to the new party they propose, it will be like an old silk dress, turned and made up anew. It will be the same old material, with but a slightly changed look.

The *Enquirer*, of Cincinnati, is somewhat in trouble over this movement. It does not know exactly where the lightning is going to strike, though it recognizes the "clap of thunder from a clear sky in Allen county." It confesses, however, that it was pre-arranged, and admits that "the true import and meaning of this is, that a new party is to be formed," says, "a new departure is to be made in earnest," hails the movement by saying that "we"—the Democracy—"are not far from the millenium so devoutly prayed for by the men who are trying to get away from Bourbonism," yet is a little shy and declares "for our own part we are not fully pursuaded as to the course to be pursued," admits that "it has been well understood for some time that the active Democratic leaders at Columbus have been considering the propriety of a decided advance in the direction of the formation of a new political party. Gen. Ewing and a number of active men prominent in the Democratic organization have given the movement their endorsement. Senator Thurman, who is a conservative gentleman and a candidate for re-election, has not made up his mind as to the proper thing to be done."

POLITICAL.

—Dr. J. P. Sterrett, of Juniata county, is a Republican candidate for nomination for Senate.

—There is but one Democratic candidate for Judge in Greene now, David Crawford, Esq. Mr. Purman is off the track.

—The Democratic Lawrence county Executive Committee meets in New Castle on the 28th inst.

—At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, Columbiana county, on Saturday the 14th, D. A. Beckley was unanimously elected as a delegate to the Republican State Convention.

—John M. Greer and B. F. Garvin, of Butler county, were elected by the Republican County Convention, Representative Delegates to the State Convention with power to select their own alternates.

—Candidates for nomination for Assembly in Mercer county on the Republican ticket: J. W. Barker, of Sandy Lake township; Dr. B. F. Gordon, of Springfield township; H. S. Blatt, of Sandy Lake township; Dr. G. G. Brush, of Sheakleyville; E. W. Jackson, of Mercer.

—The Tioga county primary meetings will be held on August the 16th, and Convention on the 19th. Henry Allen was elected by County Committee Representative delegate and Hugh Young renominated as Senatorial to the State Convention.

—At a meeting of the Republican County Convention, of Lawrence county, on the 16th inst., Mr. John H. Porter offered a resolution to the effect that the convention recommends that the County Executive Committee abolish the Crawford county system of making nominations and adopt the system formerly in vogue in that county, which was adopted by a vote of 10 to 7.

—The Democrats of Butler county met in Convention in Butler, on Monday, of last week, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Dr. J. S. Lusk and William S. Ziegler, Esq; Treasurer—Lewis Roth, Esq.; County Commissioner—John Whitmire, Esq; Jury Commissioner—John M. M'Candless, Esq.; Auditor—John Martin. The ticket is a respectable one, but will have to undergo, this fall, the usual fact of being beaten.

—The following is the Lawrence county Republican ticket: Assembly—E. S. N. Morgan; Treasurer—Forbes Holton; Sheriff—James McWilliams; Register and Recorder—James Crowl; Commissioner—Robert Mehard; Auditor—Lafayette Baldwin; Jury Commissioner—James Moffat; Coroner—Dr. James K. Pollock; Senatorial Del.—G. W. McCracken; Representative Del.—D. H. Wallace.

—The Berks and Schuylkill *Journal* says: The Republicans of Lancaster county talk of abandoning the Crawford county system of making local nominations. Experience has shown that in the hands of able manipulators it is a fraud upon the people of the worst sort. In every case the party adopting it gets into trouble and is sure to lose ground.

—The Harrisburg State *Journal* says: The lively canvass of the different candidates for Governor of Maine has continued unabated since the ball was set in motion three or four weeks ago by the presentation of Judge Kent's name. The aspect of the contest, however, has somewhat changed. When Judge Kent's name was first mentioned and another prominent candidate withdrew his favor, it appeared probable that he would carry the convention without much opposition. But this impression arose from the fact that up to that time the canvass in other directions had been carried on quietly. Meanwhile the Democrats are quiet and apparently hopeless. They make a great deal of noise about the prospect of a "Republican split," and a consequent chance to step in and carry off the offices; but there is little ground for this prediction, for the Republicans of Maine have always been well organized, and Speaker Blaine is still at the head of the State directory, where he has been for many years. The prospect rather is that the Democrats will make a weaker fight than ever before if the Republicans, like those of Ohio, speak out in denunciation of the "salary grab" and kindred evils.

—The Green county Republicans have nominated the following tickot: Assembly—Jacob Rush; Sheriff—Jacob Pennington; Treasurer—Samuel Harvey; Commissioner—Elias Flenniken; Jury Commissioner—Isaac Teagarden; Auditor—Barzilla Stephens; Poor House Director—J. Harvey Braddock; Coroner—John Lantz.

Hon's J. K. Donley and John C. Flenniken were appointed, respectively, Senatorial and Representative Delegates to the Republican State Convention. Dr. W. G. Rodgers, Dr. Samuel Colver, and S. W. Scott, were appointed Judicial Conferees.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of President Grant merits our unabated confidence for its wise, patriotic and economical management of National affairs.

Resolved, That the conduct of Governor Hartranft unmistakably proves that our suffrages were worthily bestowed in October last; especially do we commend his fearless use of the veto power, in checking the pernicious evil of special legislation.

Resolved, That the members of Congress who voted or shared in the late Congressional "raise" are entitled to our condemnation; and we hereby denounce that and all other kindred legislation.

—At a meeting of the Maine Republican Convention 1,246 delegates were present. The balloting for Governor resulted as follows: Whole number of votes 1,206; Nelson Dingley, Sr, 816; James M. Stone, 211; Edward Kent, 170; scattering, 6. Dingley was declared nominated.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles of the Republican party as expressed in the National and State Convention. It has so met the vital issues of the past twelve years as to gain the title of the true reform party. They protest against granting another acre of the public domain to canal and railroad companies, as tending to prodigality and corruption; applaud the action of Congress in ferreting out corruption, and declaring that the party will interpose no shield for men who have proved faithless to their trusts, and denouncing all Credit Mobilier transactions of whatever form, demand that the growing evil of private legislation shall be uprooted The resolution on the Congretsional salary grab is as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine denounce the recent action of Congress, known as the salary grab, increasing the salaries of its members, and especially its retroactive feature, by which nearly $5,000 was voted for each member for services already paid for, as a gross violation of the pledges of the last National Convention, and demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of an act so disgraceful to Congress and so odious to the people.

—The Philadelphia *Press*, replying to the New York *Sun*, in vindication of William H. Kemble, says: We have noticed with sincere regret the persistent assaults of several of our influential contemporaries upon the Hon. William H. Kemble, president of the People's Bank, of this city, and largely identified with a number of important enterprises. Mr. Kemble is one of the remarkable men of the times—active, daring, original and persevering. It has been our misfortune to differ from him more than once, and to day we do not agree upon certain questions of public and party policy. But this does not close our eyes to that which is meritorious in his character; and if those who assail him for what perhaps may be the errors of impulse, could know, as we know, his capacities and readiness for doing good, his prompt generosity in all charitable enterprises, his willingness to relieve the unfortunate and distressed, the number of young men he has assisted forward in life, and the steadiness with which he stands by the interests of Pennsylvania, they would, we think, reconsider and modify their criticisms. It is precisely to such men as Mr. Kemble, with their large resources and active connection with the Republican organization, that we must look for an improved management in our municipal affairs and for a higher and purer representation in the State Legislature. These men naturally look beyond the mere acquisition of money. They must have loftier hopes and better ambitions; and we think we do not misunderstand Mr. Kemble's character when we predict that he will counsel his friends to respect that resolute purpose in the Republican party which demands candidates on our ticket who will make it worthy of the championship of the press and the suffrages of the people.

—Geo. W. Allen is the republican candidate for Assembly in Warren county.

WHAT IS A WIFE.

BY A CYNIC.

What is a wife? A fellow soul
That shares our joys and troubles—
But halves our pleasures on the whole,
And all our sorrow doubles.

What is a wife? Our reverse side,
Grim shadow; twin existence;
For let good luck or ill betide
We still have one subsistence.

What is a wife? A plant that twines
Young olives round our table;
And bids us joy in our hard lines,
And love them—if we're able.

A wife is—what? A double prize;
Much angel, but more Tartar;
Bliss which exalts us in such wise
As martyrdom the martyr.

Our slave while we her will obey;
Our solace when contented;
Our ruin when she has her way;
Our torment when prevented.

Our friend when fickle Fortune smiles;
Our light when noon oppresses;
Our hope when we have done with fears—
Wet blanket in successes.

What is she? To sum up, a wife
Is—speaking with urbanity—
The harsh, strong, bitter pill of life,
And blister of humanity.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER X. (continued.)

"Under this arrangement," the Baroness struck in, laughing, "our good hosts have passed successfully over their two steps, and may have themselves ready for their third."

"Things have gone happily with them," said the Count. "In their case death has done with a good will what in others the consistorial courts do with a very bad one."

"Let the dead rest," said Charlotte, with a half serious look.

"Why so," persevered the Count, "when we can remember them with honor? They were generous enough to content themselves with less than their number of years for the sake of the larger good which they could leave behind them."

"Alas! that in such cases," said the Baroness, with a suppressed sigh, "happiness is only bought with the sacrifice of our fairest years."

"Indeed, yes," answered the Count; "and it might drive us to despair, if it were not the same with everything in this world. Nothing goes as we hope. Children do not fulfill what they promise; young people very seldom—and if they keep their word, the world does not keep its word with them."

Charlotte, who was delighted that the conversation had taken a turn at last, replied cheerfully:

"Well, then, we must content ourselves with enjoying what good we are to have in fragments and pieces, as we can get it; and the sooner we can accustom ourselves to this the better."

"Certainly," the Count answered, "you too have had the enjoyment of very happy times. When I look back upon the years when you and Edward were the loveliest couple at the court, I see nothing now to be compared with those brilliant times, and such magnificent figures. When you two used to dance together, all eyes were turned upon you, fastened upon you, while you saw nothing but each other."

"So much has changed since those days," said Charlotte, "that we can listen to such pretty things about ourselves without our modesty being shocked at them."

"I often privately found fault with Edward," said the Count, "for not being more firm. Those singular parents of his would certainly have given way at last; and ten fair years is no trifle to gain."

"I must take Edward's part," struck in the Baroness. "Charlotte was not altogether faultless—got altogether free from what we must call prudential considerations; and although she had a real, hearty love for Edward, and did in her secret soul intend to marry him, I can bear witness how sorely she often tried him; and it was through this that he was at luckily prevailed upon to leave her and go abroad, and try to forget her."

Edward bowed to the Baroness, and seemed grateful for her advocacy.

"And then I must add this," she continued, "in excuse for Charlotte. The man who was at that time suing for her, had for a long time given proofs of his constant attachment to her; and, when one came to know him well, was a far more loveable person than the rest of you may like to acknowledge."

"My dear friend," the Count replied, a little pointedly, "confess, now, that he was not altogether indifferent to yourself, and that Charlotte had more to fear from you than from any other rival. I find it one of the highest traits of women, that they continue so long in their regard for a man, and that absence of no duration will serve to disturb or remove it."

"This fine feature, men possess, perhaps, even more," answered the Baroness. "At any rate, I have observed with you, my dear Count, that no one has more influence over you than a lady to whom you were once attached. I have seen you take more trouble to do things when a certain person has asked you, than the friend of this moment would have obtained of you, if she had tried."

"Such a change as that one must bear the best way one can," replied the Count. "But as to what concerns Charlotte's first husband, I could not endure him, because he parted so sweet a pair from one another—a really pre-destined pair, who once brought together, have no reason to fear the five years; or be thinking of a second or third marriage."

"We must try," Charlotte said, "to make up for what we then allowed to slip from us."

"Aye, and you must keep to that," said the Count; "your first marriages," he continued, with some vehemence, "were exactly marriages of the true detestable sort. And, unhappily, marriages generally, even the best, have (forgive me for using a strong expression) something awkward about them. They destroy the delicacy of the relation; everything is made to rest on the broad certainty out of which one side or other, at least, is too apt to make their own advantage. It is all a matter of course, and they seem only to have got themselves tied together, that one or the other, or both, may go their own way the more easily."

At this moment, Charlotte, who was determined once for all that she would put an end to the conversation, made a bold effort at turning it, and succeeded. It then became more general. She and her husband and the Captain were able to take part in it. Even Ottilie had to give her opinion; and the dessert was enjoyed in the happiest humor. It was particularly beautiful, being composed almost entirely of the rich summer fruits in elegant baskets, with epergnes of lovely flowers arranged in exquisite taste.

The new laying-out of the park came to be spoken of; and immediately after dinner they went to look at what was going on. Ottilie withdrew, under pretence of having household matters to look to; in reality, it was to set to work again at transcribing. The Count fell into conversation with the Captain, and Charlotte afterwards joined them. When they were at the summit of the height, the Captain good naturedly ran back to fetch the plan, and in his absence the Count said to Charlotte:

"He is an exceedingly pleasing person. He is very well informed, and his knowledge is always ready. His practical power, too, seems methodical and vigorous. What he is doing here would be of great importance in some higher sphere."

Charlotte listened to the Captain's praises with an inward delight. She collected herself, however, and composedly and clearly confirmed what the Count had said. But she was not a little startled when he continued:

"This acquaintance falls most opportunely for me. I know of a situation for which he is perfectly suited, and I shall be doing the greatest favor to a friend of mine, a man of high rank, by recommending to him a person who is so exactly everything which he desires."

Charlotte felt as if a thunder stroke had fallen on her. The Count did not observe it; women, being accustomed at all times to hold themselves in restraint, are always able, even in the most extraordinary cases, to maintain an apparent composure; but she heard not a word more of what the Count said, though he went on speaking.

"When I have made up my mind upon a thing," he added, "I am quick about it. I have put my letter together already in my head, and I shall write it immediately. You can find me some messenger, who can ride off with it this evening."

Charlotte was suffering agonies. Startled with the proposal, and shocked at herself, she was unable to utter a word. Happily, the Count continued talking of his plans for the Captain, the desirableness of which was only too apparent to Charlotte.

It was time that the Captain returned. He came up and unrolled his design before the Count. But with what changed eyes Charlotte now looked at the friend whom she was to lose. In her necessity, she bowed and turned away, and hurried down to the summer-house. Before she was half way there, the tears were streaming from her eyes, and she flung herself into the narrow room in the little hermitage, and gave herself up to an agony, a passion, a despair, of the possibility of which, but a few moments before, she had not had the slightest conception.

Edward had gone with the Baroness in the other direction towards the ponds. This ready witted lady, who liked to be in the secret about everything, soon observed, in a few conversational feelers which she threw out, that Edward was fluent and free-spoken in praise of Ottilie. She contrived in the most natural way to lead him out by degrees so completely, that at last she had not a doubt remaining that here was not merely an insipient fancy, but a veritable, full-grown passion.

Married women, if they have no particular love for one another, yet are silently in league together, especially against young girls. The consequences of each an inclination presented themselves only too quickly to her world-experienced spirit. Added to this, she had been already, in the course of the day, talking to Charlotte about Ottilie; she had disapproved of her remaining in the country, particularly being a girl of so retiring a character; and she had proposed to take Ottilie with her to the residence of a friend, who was just then bestowing great expense on the education of an only daughter, and who was only looking about to find some well disposed companion for her—to put her in the place of a second child, and let her share in every advantage. Charlotte had taken time to consider. But now this glimpse of the Baroness into Edward's heart changed what had been but a suggestion at once into a settled determination; and the more rapidly she made up her mind about it, the more she seemed to flatter Edward's wishes. Never was there any more self possessed person than this lady; and to have mastered ourselves in extraordinary cases, dispose us to treat even a common case with dissimulation—it makes us inclined, as we have had to do so much violence to ourselves, to extend our control over others, and hold ourselves in a degree compensated in what we outwardly gain for what we inwardly have been obliged to sacrifice. To this feeling there is often joined a kind of secret, spiteful pleasure in the blind, unconscious ignorance with which the victim walks on into a snare. It is not the immediately doing as we please which we enjoy, but the thought of the surprise and exposure which is to follow. And thus was the Baroness malicious enough to invite Edward to come with Charlotte and pay her a visit at the grape-gathering; and, to his question whether they might bring Ottile with them, to frame an answer which, if he pleased, he might interpret to his wishes.

Edward had already begun to pour out his delight at the beautiful scenery, the broad river, the hills, the rocks, the vineyard, the old castle, the water-parties, and the jubilee at the grape gathering, the wine-pressing, etc., in all of which, in the innocence of his heart, he was only exuberating in the anticipation of the impression which these scenes were to make on the fresh spirit of Ottilie. At this moment they saw her approaching, and the Baroness said quickly to Edward, that he had better say nothing to her of this intended autumn expedition—things which we set our heart upon so long before, so often failing to come to pass. Edward gave his promise; but he obliged his companion to move more quickly to meet her; and at last, when they came very close, he ran several steps in advance. A heartfelt happiness expressed itself in his whole being. He kissed her hand as he pressed into it a nosegay of wild flowers, which he had gathered on the way.

The Baroness felt bitter to the heart at the sight of it. At the same time that she was able to disapprove of what was really objectionable in this affection, she could not bear to see what was sweet and beautiful in it thrown away upon a poor paltry girl.

When they had collected again at the supper table, an entirely different temper was spread over the party. The Count, who had in the meantime written his letter and dispatched a messenger with it, occupied himself with the Captain, whom he had been drawing out more and more—spending the whole evening at his side, talking of serious matters. The Baroness, who sat on the Count's right, found but small amusement in this; nor did Edward find any more. The latter, first because he was thirsty, and then because he was excited, did not spare the wine, and attached himself himself entirely to Ottilie, whom he had made sit by him. On the other side, next to the Captain, sat Charlotte; for her it was hard, it was almost impossible, to conceal the emotion under which she was suffering.

The Baroness had sufficient time to make her observations at leisure. She perceived Charlotte's uneasiness, and occupied as she was with Edward's passion for Ottilie, she easily satisfied herself that her abstraction and distress were owing to her husband's behavior; and she set herself to consider in which way she could best compass her her ends.

Supper was over, and the party remained divided. The Count, whose object was to probe the Captain to the bottom, had to try many turns before he could arrive at what he wished with so quiet, so little vain, but so exceedingly laconic a person. They walked up and down together on one side of the saloon, while Edward, excited with wine and hope, was laughing with Ottilie at a window, and Charlotte and the Baroness were walking backwards and forwards, without speaking, on the other side. Their being so silent, and their standing about in this uneasy, listless way, had its effect at last in breaking up the rest of the party. The ladies withdrew to the rooms, the gentlemen to the other wing of the castle; and so this day appeared to be concluded.

TO BE CONTINUED.

An Irishman who had just landed, went to see his sister who was married to a Yankee. The couple lived very happily together, and when Pat came, the gentleman took him over his place to show it to him. Pat, at the evidences of prosperity, said to his brother-in-law:

"Begorra, you are very happy here with this fine property to live on; me sister hed good luck, intirely, so she hed, in getting you for a husband."

"Ah, yes," responded the married man, "we would be very happy but for one thing."

"And what's that?" asked Pat.

"Ah, Pat," returned the gentleman; "I am sorry to say that we have no children."

"No children!" exclaimed Pat; "thin, begorra, it's not my sister's fault, for she had two before she left Ireland, and that is the raisen me father siat her to America!"

There was a row at Oconto, Wisconsin, lately, in which a Bohemian was stabbed only eighteen times. He was united in life, but in death he is sadly divided.

Brevity iz the child of silence, and a grate kredit tew the old man.

Attorneys.

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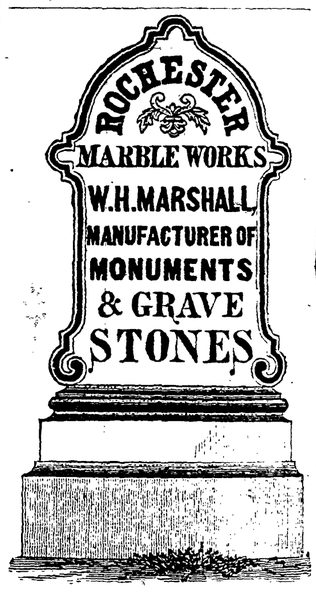

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A STORY OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. B. was a great merchant in Baltimore. One morning as he was passing over the vessels that lay at the wharf, he stepped upon the deck of one, at the stern of which he saw a negro sitting, whose dejected countenance gave sure indication of distress. He accosted him with

"Hey! my man, what is the matter?"

The negro lifted up his eyes and looking at Mr. B. replied.

"Ah! massa, I'se in great trouble."

"What about?"

"'Case I'se fotched up here to be sold."

"What for? What have you been doing? Have you been stealing? or did you run away? or what?"

"No, no, massa; none o' dat. It's because I don't mind de audes."

"What kind of orders?"

"Well, massa stranger, I will tell you. Massa Willum werry strict man, and werry nice man, too, and ebry body on de place got to mine him, and I break de rule doe. I forget myself, and I got too bigh"

"It is for getting drunk, then; is it?"

"Oh, no sah, not dat nother."

"Then tell me what you are to be sold for?"

"For prayin', sah."

"For praying! that's a strange tale. Will not your master permit you to pray?"

"Oh, yes, sah, he let me pray easy; but I hollers too loud."

"And why do you halloo in your prayers?"

"'Kase the spirit comes on me, and I gets happy, for I knows it; den Ise gone kant 'trol myself, den I knows nutting 'bout massa's rule."

"And do you suppose your master will really sell you for that?"

"Oh, yes; no help for me now. All de men in de world couldn't help me now. 'Kase when Massa Willum says one ting he no do anoder."

"What is your name?"

"Moses, sah."

"What is your master's name?"

"Massa's name Col. Willam C——."

"Where does he live?"

"Down on de Eastern Shoab."

"Is he a good master, and treats you well?"

"Oh, yes, no better massa in the world."

"Stand up and let me look at you.

"And Moses stood up, and presented a robust frame, and as Mr. B. stripped up his sleeve, his arm gave evidence of unusual muscular strength.

"Where is your master?"

"Yander he is, jes' comin' to de warf."

As Mr. B. started for the shore he heard Moses give a heavy sigh, followed by a deep groan. Moses was not at all pleased with the present phase of affairs. He was strongly impressed with the idea Mr. B. was a trader, and intended to buy him, and it was this that made him so unwilling to communicate to Mr. B. the desired information. Mr. B. reached the wharf just as Col. C. did. He introduced himself, and said:

"I understand that you want to sell that negro man yonder, on board the schooner."

Col. C. replied that he did.

"What do you ask for him?"

"I expect to get seven hundred dollars."

"How old do you reckon him to be?"

"Somewhere about thirty."

"Is he healthy?"

"Very; he never had any sickness in his life, except one or two spells of the ague."

"Is he hearty?"

"Yes, sir; he will eat as much as any man ought, and it will do him as much good."

"Is he a good hand?"

"Yes, sir; he is the best hand on my place. He is steady, honest, and industrious. He has been my foreman for the last ten years, and a more trusty negro I never knew.

"Why do you wish to sell him?"

"Because he disobeyed my orders."

"As I said, he is my foreman; and that he might be available at any moment I might want him, I built his hut within a hundred yards of my own house—and I have never rung the bell at any time in the night or morning that his horn did not answer in five minutes after. But two years ago he got religion, and commenced what he terms family prayer—that is, praying in his hut every night and morning: and when he begun his prayer it was impossible to tell when he would stop, especially if (as he termed it) he got happy. Then he would sing and pray and halloo for an hour or two together, that you might hear him nearly a mile off. And he would pray for me and my wife and my children and our whole family connections to the third generation; and sometimes, when we would have visitors, Moses' prayers would interrupt the conversation and destroy the enjoyment of the whole company. The women would cry and the children would cry, and it would get me almost frantic; and even after I had retired, it would sometimes be near daylight before I could go to sleep, for it appeared to me that I could hear Moses pray for three hours after he had finished. I bore it as long as I could, and then forbid his praying any more—and Moses promised obedience; but he soon transgressed; and my rule is never to whip, but whenever a negro proves incorrigible, I sell him. This keeps them in better subjection, and is less trouble than whipping. And I pardoned Moses twice for disobedience in praying so loud, but the third time I knew I must sell him, or every negro on the farm would soon be perfectly regardless of all my orders."

"You spoke of Moses' hut. I suppose from that he has a family?"

"Yes; he has a woman and three children, or wife I suppose he calls her now, for soon after he got religion he asked me if they might be married, and I presume they were."

"What will you take for her and the children?"

"If you want them for your own use, I will take seven hundred dollars; but I shall not sell Moses nor them to go out of the State."

"I wish them all for my own use, and will give you the fourteen hundred dollars?"

Mr B. and Col. C. then went to B.'s store, drew up the writings, and closed the sale, after which they returned to the vessel; and Mr. B. approached the negro who sat with his eyes fixed upon the deck wrapped in meditation of the most awful forebodings, and said: "Well, Moses, I have bought you."

Moses made a very low bow, and every muscle in his face worked with emotion as he replied:

"Is you, massa? Where is I gwine massa? Is I gwine to Georgia?"

"No," said Mr. B. "I am a merchant here in this city; yonder is my store, and I want you to attend on the store, and I have purchased your wife and children, too, that you may not be separated."

"Bress God for dat; and massa, kin I go to meetin' sometimes?"

"Yes, Moses, you can go to church sometimes on the Sabbath, and every night in the week, and you can pray as often as you choose, and as loud as you choose; every time you pray, whether it be at home or in the church, I want you to pray for me, my wife, and all my children; for if you are a good man your prayers will do us no harm, and we need them very much; and if you wish to, you may pray for every body of my name in the State. It will not injure them."

While Mr. B. was dealing out these privileges to Moses, the negro's eyes danced in their sockets, and his full heart laughed outright for gladness, exposing two rows of an even, clean ivories as any African can boast; and his heart's response was, "bress God, bress God all the time, and bress you too, massa; Moses nebar tinks 'bout he gwine to have all dese commodationers; dis make me tink 'bout Joseph in de Egypt." And after Moses had poured a few blessings upon Col. C. and bidding him a warm adieu, and requested him to give his love and farewell to his mistress, the children, and all the servants, he followed Mr. B. to the store, to enter upon the functions of his new office.

The return of the schooner brought to Moses his wife and children.

Early next spring, as Mr. B. was one day standing at the store door, he saw a man leaping upon the wharf from the deck of a vessel, and walked hurriedly towards the store. He soon recognized him as Colonel C. They exchanged salutations, and to the Colonel's inquiry after Moses, Mr. B. replied that he was upstairs measuring grain, and invited him to walk up and see him. Soon Mr. B.'s attention was arrested by a very confused noise above. He listened and heard an unusual shuffling of feet, some one sobbing violently, and some one talking very hurriedly; and when he reflected upon the Colonel's singular movements, and the peculiar expression of his countenance he became alarmed, and determined to go up and see what was transpiring.

When he reached the head of the stairs he was startled in seeing Moses in the middle of the floor down upon one knee, with his arm around the Colonel's waist, and talking most rapidly, while the Colonel stood weeping audibly. So soon as the Colonel could sufficiently control his feelings, he told Mr. B. that he had never been able to free himself from the influence of Moses' prayers, and his wife and children had been converted to God.

Moses responded: "Bress God massa C., doe I way up hae, I neber forgit you in my prayers; I oller put de ole massa side the new one. Bress God, dis make Moses tink about Joseph in de Egypt again."

The Colonel then stated to Mr. B. that his object in coming to Baltimore was to buy Moses and his family back again. But Mr. B. assured him that was out of the question, for he could not part with him; and he intended to manumit Moses and his wife at forty, and his children at thirty years of age.

Moses was not far wrong in his reference to Joseph. For when Joseph was sold to Egypt, God overruled it to his good, and he obtained blessings that were far beyond his expectations; so with Moses. Joseph eventually proved the instrument, in God's hands, of saving the lives of those who sold him. Moses proved the instrument in God's hands, of saving the man's soul who sold him.

Old Moses is still living; and at present occupies a comfortable house of his own, and is doing well for both worlds.

Of the new vessels for the United States navy the construction of four has already been ordered. Of these one each is to be built at Portsmouth, Boston and Norfolk; each of 640 tons. The fourth, to be built at Brooklyn, is to be of novel plan, high speed and great strength being combined, whilst there is to be a gun-deck that will enable all the armament to be used on one side if necessary. The Raleigh, recently built for the English navy is to be her model.

POPULAR NOMINATIONS.

The Germantown *Chronicle* says: One of the most beautiful devices we have noticed for admitting "the people" to a participation in politics, is what is known as the Crawford county system. As a measure of reform—that is, "reform inside the party"—this system may be regarded as a triumphant success. Formerly, when nominations for our local offices were made by conventions, discontented people complained that the conventions were "set up" in advance, that they simply met to register the decrees of the party managers, and that the mass of voters had no voice in the matter. Of course there was no foundation for this charge, but the managers of one of the political parties in the city, always anxious to gratify the people, ordained a change. The Republican party, except in the fifth congressional district, discarded conventions and now leaves the choice of candidates to a popular vote. Every citizen whose loyalty to the party is properly attested goes to the polls upon a certain day and casts his vote for the person whom he considers most fit to be elected, and therefore to be nominated, for each office, and the person receving the highest number of votes becomes the candidate of the party for that office. The theory is perfect; but the practice is attended with some trifling embarrassments The name of the person to be voted for must be formally made known to the city executive committee ten days before the primary election, and placed upon the list of candidates, and a person "whose name is presented as a candidate for nomination or election (other than for the office of judge) shall, before his name shall be printed on the ticket, pay to the city executive committee, for the purpose of assisting in defraying the necessary expenses incident to holding the primary elections, such assessment as said city executive committee may deem proper." We are not prepared to say how this rule works, but we should think it not unlikely to result in the placing upon the ticket of such candidates, and such only, "as the said city executive committee may deem proper." At all events, the voter outside politics, who attends the primary election with a laudible determination to do what he can to secure good candidates for his party, will probably find that his freedom of choice is largely fictitious. Just now, as the time for paying the assessment approaches, the aspirants for nomination, yielding to some influence or other, are one by one withdrawing, and to judge from various scattered announcements in the city papers, it seems likely that the choice offered to Republican voters at the coming primary election will somewhat resemble Hobson's. Perhaps we do not fully understand the Crawford county system, but as far as we do understand it we admire it immensely. There is nothing like vox populi.

Lucy.

"Mr. Editor, I heard a young gentleman friend of mine speaking of a spree. I asked him what he meant by a spree."

"Why, a bender, was the reply."

"And a bender?"

"A jamboree," he responded.

"And what's a jamboree?" I queried.

"A Dolly Varden, to be sure," he laughed.

"And in what sense, by all that is mysterious, do you use the term Dolly Varden?" asked I.

"O, tight," and he smiled at my ignorance.

"I was as much perplexed as ever, but not wishing to look stupid (for you must know that he and I are engaged,) I pretended that I comprehended him; but when he left the house, I went to my brother, and told him of the conversation and implored him to tell me the meaning of a tight."

He laughed loud and long and said it was a "tare."

"And what is a tare?" I asked.

"A lark," said he.

"And a lark?" pursued I.

"A bum," quoth he.

"And what is a bum?"

But he referred me to the dictionary and I can't find it there; so Mr. Editor, won't you please tell me what he meant?"

Well, Lucy, a bum, in plain Anglo-Saxon, means a bust.

Woman's Open-Hearted Hospitality.

There is a beauty in New York fashionable society who is especially charming and hospitable in her manners to her gentleman visitors. It is:

"Why, how do you do? I have not seen you in a dog's age. Where have you been? I had almost thought you were displeased with me. No, don't excuse yourself by saying you did not know where I lived. I'll forgive you if you'll promise not to do so again."

At the close of the interview she says:

"Now you know where I positively live, I shall expect you often I'm at home any time. Good bye. Ta-ta. Be sure and come."

Returning to a female in her parlor, and throwing herself on a sofa:

"Thank God, he's gone! I'm so glad! Oh, I'm so tired; but you've got to be civil to people."

The people of San Salvadore rather enjoy an earthquake. After the last destruction of their city, they returned to it from San Tecla as soon as it could be rebuilt; and are now proposing to put their houses in the same spot again. They think an earthquake no great shakes at all.

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Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell,—"All our friends admire the delightful tones o the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests prononnce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms; also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

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I was afflicted with it for twelve years, entirely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time; and discovered this remedy by experimenting on myself after all other medicines failed to have any effect.

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in all cases of Asthma not complicated with other diseases.

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feb10'71-1y NEAL McCALLION

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17 SIXTH STREE, TPITTSBURGH,

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodatior 5,40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, ,37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

New Adv—P. T. Barnum.....1p2t
New Adv—Howe's Show.....1p2t
New Adv—Agricultural Society.....C
Special Notices—Hertzog & Beam.....C

OUR editorial matter and Washington letter and other correspondence and matter proposed, are necessarily crowded out this week on account of a sudden rush of advertissment of the pictorial kind, to which we refer our readers for further information.

We will pay the postage on all our exchanges, but will not pay it on THE RADICAL.

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

Col. Quay returned to Beaver Friday evening, and intends to remain here for the most part during the hot months.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains.

The communication from "H," published in last week's paper, was by mistake dated Freedom. It should have been Baden, where the concert occurred, but the article explains itself, and the correction is hardly necessary.

The Singer Sewing Machine is the best in the market and if you want to buy a machine that never gets out of order, is durable and will do all kinds of work and give perfect satisfaction, then go to R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you can get just such a machine as you want. je20-6t

A boiler, used at an oil well on Dry Run, near Smith's Ferry, colapsed a flue and exploded one day last week. No one was injured, but the boiler was raised and carried some distance away by the force of the explosion. The well, we believe, is owned by Mr. Mate Dawson, of Smith's Ferry.

We are requested to announce, by the delegates to the State Convention, that the following persons have been appointed conferees for both the Senatorial and Representative districts; Capt. Geo. W. Hamilton, of Beaver, J. H. Christy, Esq., of Raccoon township, and Capt, C K. Chamberlin, of New Brighton. The time and place for holding the Conferferences will be announced hereafter.

There will be a mowing and reaping match on the farm of Mr. Joseph Johnston, in South Beaver township, on Thursday, July 3d. A number of machines will be entered for the match. Come one, come all as a good time is expected.

Boards of School Directors.—Quite a number of School Directors do not seem to know that the law requires them to publish Annual Statements of their Receipts and Expenditures. Some Directors do understand it and comply with the law; but most of them disregard the law altogether. We know of some School Districts that would have been considerable benefited had the Directors complied with the provisions of the law in this regard.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Cash assetts over sixty millions of dollars. Is the largest and wealthiest company in the world, and the oldest Life Insurance Company in America. Policy costs less in this Company from year to year, that in any other Company.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE?

Let the reader make a practical and personal examination of the subject. Have you a family dependent on you for support? If so you have a duty to perform. If you are engaged in active business, consider what would probably happen if your plans were set aside and other persons were called in to close up your affairs. Your creditors clamorous, your labors suddenly ended; your property sacrificed to the highest bidder. There might be little left for your family. All this might be the result if death should overtake you next week, or next year, and you have no lease of life. You may be strong and healthy to-day, but are you sure that health, strength and life will be yours to-morrow? You ought to guard against this contingency. You insure your property, why not insure your life! Is it much more valuable? Suppose you have an insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York equal to the amount of your indebtedness, your wife or your friends, at your death, then have the means in hand to pay all that you owe. The warehouse, the store, the goods and merchandise are free from all incumbrance. No sacrifices need be made. Your family have property which, by your forethought, they are enabled to preserve, and will furnish the means of support.

The longer Insurance is postponed, the greater will be the premium. Nor can it be obtained upon any terms by those not in good health. Hence the immediate attention to this matter,

A. B. CLARK,
je13-4w Agent for Beaver county, Pa.

Pianos and Organs.—If you would save money in the purchase of either Piano or Organ call at J. M. Leighner & Co.'s, 131 Federal street, Allegheny City. Sole agents for the popular new Jubilee Organs. Pianos of every make. Call or write for Circular. We guarantee prices lower than any other house in the city. je20-1m.

Wanted.—10 good coal miners wanted, steady employment, house rent free. Enquire of Captain R. Calhoon, Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa.

The following correspondence and "reply to an old friend," we publish at the request, and in justice to Mr. Townsend. We do not think our readers will be much interested in the matter, and we are confident that the "reply" might as well have been unwritten.

BEAVER FALLS, PA., June 20, 1873.

SMITH CURTIS, ESQ.—It may not be asking too much of you to request that you will give place in your columns to the accompanying "Reply to an Old Friend," which was called out by the incident of your copying a former letter of mine to Mrs. Woodhull. I think you will see that it would be but consistent with justice, that you do so, as thereby, it will give those persons who read my previous letter in THE RADICAL, an opportunity to see my *reasons* for addressing Mrs. W., as I did. Yours,

MILO A. TOWNSEND.

REPLY TO AN OLD FRIEND.

BY MILO A. TOWNSEND.

Mrs. Woodhull—An old-time friend, in writing to me recently, says:

"I am quite surprised that a man of your general good sense and intelligence should write such a strong letter of sympathy to Mrs. Woodhull, which I see copied into a late number of THE BEAVER RADICAL. If we can believe the press and pulpit, Mrs. Woodhull is one of the vilest women of the vile."

In answer to this letter, I responded as follows, which I have thought well to send to you.

"You express surprise that I should write a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Woodhull. I will briefly give you a few of my reasons.

"If a man should stand passively by and witness a ruffian strike a refined and intelligent woman to the earth—or, indeed, any woman—and did not protest against the devilish deed, what would be your opinion of his chivalry, or sense of justice, or honor?

"A noble woman, for telling the truth, for demanding equal justice for all women, as well as for all men, and the same code of morals for both sexes—that if a woman's name is rendered infamous for certain acts, a man's should be also for the same acts, for urging with intense earnestness and with rare eloquence and power, the importance of discussing the science of marriage and the production of a higher order of human beings—for these things, coupled with her denunciations of that insatiable spirit of greed and monopoly which rides roughshod over humanity; for denouncing in the name of justice these money-mongering lunatics and remorseless legalized robbers and oppressors, who have been in all ages, and are still a curse and a scourge to humanity beneath whose heavy hands the rights of the toiling millions, the hopes of widows and orphans, have been blasted, until the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain, and until an influx of light from the celestial worlds is well-nigh cut off, and the very atmosphere of earth is poisoned by the vile magnetism escaping from these human vultures, who care not who sinks so that they swim—for rebuking such men, and their allies generally, and prophetically pronouncing their doom, Mrs. Woodhull is dragged off to prison by those who claim to be the representatives of a Christianity which they say, is the especial friend of the poor, of the widow and the fatherless, and the inflexible advocate of freedom, justice and peace!

Whether a person indorse Mrs. Woodhull's sentiments relating to love, marriage and parentage or not, one would suppose, that as the rights of free discussion, free thought and a free press, are involved in her case, and are struck down in her person, that every friend of freedom and fair dealing (to say nothing of chivalry) would speak out in words not to be misunderstood, and that the press especially would be, not as "the muzzled ox that treadeth out the corn," but would vindicate her right to be heard. Who is so blind as not to see the perils that threaten us as a people; and that if both press and pulpit are muzzled, and fail to speak out against wrong and injustice, in high places as well as low, then a nation's funeral knell is rung.

All honor to the Troy and Syracuse press, and to the few score of others of the editorial fraternity who have spoken with no uncertain sound against the imprisonment of Mrs. Woodhull and her three heroic friends. And thrice honored be the name of that grand old moral hero, Parker Pillsbury, who, almost solitary and alone of the old-time friends of freedom, now proves himself "the noblest Roman of them all," by lifting up his voice like a trumpet against this act of injustice and inhumanity.

You say, "If we can believe the press and pulpit, Mrs. Woodhull is one of the vilest women of the vile."

Would to heaven, my friend, we could believe the press and pulpit when they speak in reference to any unpopular truth, or any movement that has for its object the enlightment, elevation and liberation of men and women from mental, social and physical bondage. With a few noble exceptions, they are the first to oppose, and the last to concede any newly discovered truth, or to aid any humanitarian enterprise. They are "backward looking sons of time." A careful observer of events for the past thirty years, especially if he have been identified with the anti-slavery cause or the Spiritual unfolding, know bravely that if he rely upon either the press or pulpit for correct information concerning reform and reformers, he will be most grievously misled. I speak it sorrowfully, for I have valued friends among these two powerful moulders of public opinion, who are as a general thing subordinate to capital—to the money power which now so unrighteously and oppressively rules the world. Dependent upon their patrons, their utterances must be such as to please and to keep themselves popular and respectable. And what a temptation! Unless he become rare, eccentric genius, some strong, heroic mind, to whom the love of truth is supreme to all things else, he will not dare to grapple with unpopular subjects, however vital they may be to the welfare of the race. No wonder the Society of Friends bear a testimony against a hireling ministry. For they saw how much ministers would be tempted to "quench the spirit," to suppress their honest convictions, to stifle free discussion, to preach for doctrines the commandments of men, to fulminate eternally upon the doings of men who lived thousands of years ago; while the real practical questions of the hour would be ignored, and the gigantic wrongs, villainies and oppressions which every now and then culminate in desolating wars, would go unrebuked. How important that the press and pulpit should be free. Mental bondage is worse than physical.

Before we can hope for any great change for the better, the whole structure of society and the present plans of doing business, which engender antagonism and a spirit of venality, must cease; when women shall be emancipated, when a general co-operation in all the interests of life and a working for each other, instead of against each other, shall be inaugurated, then, and not before, may we expect the kingdom of harmony and happiness on the earth.

But before we can hope for a new and higher order of society, we must have a new and higher order of men and women; and this, let me tell you, is the great sin, the terrible offense of Mrs. Woodhull and her coadjutors; the discussion of conditions and principles necessary to the propagation of higher types of mankind.

What question so important as this? A man standing by a river expecting to dip it dry with a pint cup, while the waters are pouring in from abundant fountains on all sides, is a simple illustration of the dabbling with effects by Church and State, while the great causes of evil and wrong remain untouched. Twelve hundred millions of human beings upon the earth, and but one to the thousand, or two to ten thousand sufficiently healthy, elastic, and self-poised, as to rejoice in the mere sense or fact of being. How few that are noble, high minded, brave. How many whose types are represented in the tyrant, self-seeker, the Mammon worshipper, the legal and illegal thieves and robbers, who continue to repeat themselves through the ages in their unhappy offspring.

If certain conditions are essential to the propagation of superior horses and cattle, similar conditions are essential to the production of healthy, symmetrical noble men and women. Of all questions, none so momentious as this, none where every science, having a near or remote bearing upon the nature thereof, should be so studiously consulted. But alas! what headlong blindness and recklessness, do most people act with reference to these things. Thus verifying the saying, that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

To look to any other source for the improvement and elevation of the race, than obedience to Nature's laws, which are God's laws, is to look in vain. To lean upon any creed or faith which ignores science, or the laws of nature, is to lean upon a broken reed. To resort to any political expedient for a radical cure of existing evils, is equally vain. There is not a single drop of balm for "the healing of the nations," in any or all the conclaves, clubs, caucusses or conventions of party politics, nor in any system of religion, theology or Spiritualism, which overlooks the facts and verieties of science, or keeps not in view the laws of cause and effect. Not all the preaching and praying of Christendom can avert the penalty of Nature's violated laws, or enable us to "gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles." "Whatsoever ye sow, that shall ye also reap."

June 1, 1873.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & CO., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. april25-3m

We call attention to the card of Mr. A. B. Clark in another column. Mr. Clark is agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and has moved to Rochester with the view to soliciting risks for the above Company in this county. We advise all persons to consider the matter of Life Insurance, and secure a life policy for the protection of their families against sudden, unlooked-for adversities.

Farmers of Beaver County Take Notice—J. & R. Harsha at Rodger's Ferry, Beaver county, sell all kinds of farming implements. Go to them to buy the well known Woods' Mower and Reaper, improved. Also the improved Lock Lever Hay Rake. They sell the latest improved Howe Sewing Machine, one of the best sewing machines in the world. Their address is Industry, Pa. 2t.

The Lancaster *Inquirer* says: We advise all persons who have been engaged in the snake story business to close up their concerns and quit. The following from the Pulaski *Citizen* will show that there is a gentleman engaged in it who defies competition, and who will hereafter wholly monopolize it:

Charles T. Robinson, of Giles county, killed a chicken-snake which measured seven feet in length. He found it in the crack in the fence, half of its body being on either side. On examination, it was developed that the snake had swallowed a rabbit before it attempted to crawl through the crack, and that after its body was half through it caught and swallowed another rabbit, thus having a rabbit on each side of the fence. The crack was so small that the rabbits could not get through, and the consequence was that the snake was killed. It was killed in this situation.

The Normal Entertainment is to be held Friday evening next without admittance fee, in the M. E. Church of this place. Next week the concert, Monday evening, and Commencement Tuesday evening, are to be held in the New College Hall, which is to be dedicated by Bishop Simpson, D. D., and Rev. E. O Haven, LL. D., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, to which the public are respectively invited. Public examination Friday and Monday forenoons. Alumnæ meeting Monday afternoon to which all former pupils and friends are invited.

The Washington *Review and Examiner* says: Our friend Chas. Weis, of this place, met with quite a serious accident on Sunday last. He, together with his family, had been attending church at McCarrell's school house, in Mt. Pleasant township, and upon his return stopped in a small grove near McElroy's farm, on the Valley road, for the purpose of taking lunch, and at the same time feeding his horses. The person in charge removed the bridles without unhitching them from the carriage intending to feed the animals on the ground. Mr. Weis, who was some distance off, observed the mistake and ran to prevent, but the horses finding themselves free, commenced running, when Charley jumped in front of them, and they, of course, ran over him, striking him with their feet and dragging the vehicle over him. The horses ran about a mile, seriously injuring the carriage. It was at first supposed that Weis' leg was broken, but we are happy to know that while severely bruised he is rapidly recovering.

PLAIN THOUGHTS.

So "Pansy," it seems, has a very nice friend
Who sometimes drops in a lone hour to spend
In her company. Though she has little to say,
There's a warmth about her like sunshine in May.
The house e'en seemed dreary, when from it she's gone,
And a sadness prevails that makes the heart lone.
Now what is this something so fresh and so free,
That buoys up the spirit with new energy.
It cannot be flattery, for it isn't new,
But is courted by many, rejected by few.
Or perhaps she has ventured, by a word or a look,
On giving to "Pansy" a chilling rebuke.
Now if this she has done she is truly a *friend*,
For how few to this unpleasant duty attend.
She's not very pretty, nor fashionable either,
Still she reminds one of sweet blooming heather.
Nor yet is she witty; Dame Nature, you know,
All her gifts on one person will never bestow,
While to some she has given a beautiful face,
O'er others she casts such a mantle of grace,
That e're you're aware you are charmed by a spell,
That comes o're you, from whence you scarcely can tell.
She ne'er sits in a rocking chair, this charming friend;
In such trifling amusement she has no time to spend.
This reminds us of Richard, that pleasant young man,
Who talked with Sophia, as she toyed with her fan.
Now he had a weakness—he could not help rocking.
And therefore revealed that he was a *blue stocking*.
Sophia grew dizzy, almost fell in a swoon;
So disgusted was she that she fled from the room.
And Richard, astonished, was left all alone,
Yet he could not imagine what harm he had done.
He took up his hat and passed through the door,
And secretly avowed to return never more.
You may not believe it, yet 'tis truly a fact,
The *success* in life's journey oft hangs on one act.
But we've wandered afar, from this wonderful woman;
She must be a gem, and not at all common,
Who can live on less than *four hundred a year*,
And stay darling children cherish with care.
And she does her *own work*; ah! there is the rub,
She's one of those women who wash, bake and scrub.
And this, to my lady's fastidious mind,
Seems almost a crime, not one bit refined.
For is *she* not a waif, from over the sea,
Who has strayed from some fold of nobility,
And to thus come in contact with such horrid poor,
Shocks her amazingly, you may be sure.
The wealthiest man is not always the best;
Rogues oft have full pockets and are tastefully dressed.
While like gold amid dross, so you often may find
'Neath a very rough coat an intelligent mind.
Now I, just like "Pansy," admire *heart love*,
And believe 'tis a cherub sent from above.
While hand friendship's earthly, yet the wheat and the tares
Together must grow till the Reaper appears.
As the brook by the wayside shines and murmurs for all,
So shou'd we scatter blessings o'er both great and small.
Go visit the lowly, relieve the distressed,
And when the Master returns we'll not go unblest.
Let us love one another, our friends and out foes,
E'en should they live in four rooms and wear shabby clothes.
So good-bye, dear "Pansy," and do not forget
Your true loving sister by name,
Freedom, June 14th, 1873. VIOLET.

Hertzog & Beam's Boot and Shoe House, Broadway, New Brighton.

The World's Fair in Rochester. No use of going to Vienna.—P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW, with its twenty tents, 100,000 curiosities, 1,500 animals, birds, beasts, reptiles, sea lions, and other marine monsters; its three miles of procession, twelve gorgeous chariots, and a hundred golden cages, vans and animal dens; its 2,000 men and horses, three bands of music, including the great musical chariot of Mnemosyne; grand steam calliope, and 150 railroad cars; its herds of trained elephants, camels, zebras, trained elk and deer in harness, seen in the great street procession, with the famous talking machine of Prof. Faber thrown in, which sings, talks, and laughs in all languages, to say nothing of the Fiji Cannibals, sea lions, riding-goat, and the monster rhinoceros, as large as an elephat, and the great free menagerie, "without money and without price," will all be spread out in the grandest style, in Rochester, Fridry July 11th, giving three full exhibitions—morning, afternoon, and evening.

If such an announcement as the above is not enough to draw a man out of his boots, we fail to see what would. No wonder people will go a hundred miles to P. T. Barnum's great World's Fair. See his advertisment in another column.

Women's Shoes a specialty, at Hertzog & Beam's.

Come One Come All.—The second annual Pic-nic of the Cannelton Silver Cornet Band will be given July 4th, 1873, at Huffman's grove, near Cannelton. The entertainments of the day will be Dancing, Fire works, and Balloon ascensions. There will be first class refreshments on the grounds. A good time is anticipated, as the gentlemen in charge have a knowledge of what is necessary to make this a success in every particular, and which we have no doubt it will prove.

Particular attention given to making Gent's Extra Fine French Calf Boots at Hertzog & Beam's.

Explosion.—A fourteen foot boiler belonging to Messrs. M & A. Dawson, of Smith's Ferry, and being used at an oil well on Dry Run, colapsed a flue and blew upon Monday morning last, and was carried by the force of the explosion a distance of some 600 feet. Mr. Enoch Richardson, snuffing danger ahead, had just gone out of the engine house, and so escaped injury. No one was hurt we believe. A horse of Joseph Kennedy's hitched near by was badly frightened, broke loose and ran away. Kirk Richardson's blacksmith shop received the unwelcome vitor and in consequence was somewhat damaged.

WHERE IS YOUR HOME?

THE ORPHANS' REPLY TO THE INQUIRY.

The world's my home—unhappy thought
Why rushed ye to my fevered brain?
Avaunt! I'll entertain thee not,
Thou fill'st my heart with grief and pain.

Without a home—with none to love—
I voyage o'er life's dreary sea;
And where my will dictates, to rove,
I e'or a passing subject be.

But when the sun of life has set,
When every vital spark has flown;
Borne on the wings of Hope and Faith,
I'll find I have a glorious home.

Elmwood, Kan. June 14, 1873. SADIE.

Buy your Boots and Shoes of Hertzog & Beam opposite Bradford's real estate office, Broadway, New Brighton.

Fourth of July Celebration.—The Ladies of Georgtown and vicinity intend to celebrate the glorious day of our Independence by a Festival for the benefit of the Episcopal church of said place, to be held in a grove in the town. There will be an abundant supply of provisions such as cakes, pies, meats, Ice Cream, Lemonade and good opportunities for fun and frolic will be afforded, swings erected, and other contrivances arranged for amusement. The place is easily accessible, just opposite Smith's Ferry. Everybody is invited to attend.

Follow the crowd to Hertzog & Beam's.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychoria, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also the most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopeia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparation aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence, and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

MARRIED.

THOMAS—WOODWORTH—June 11th, 1873, at St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Wm. Thomas to Miss Alice J. Woodworth.

McCALLA—BAYLESS—On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. P. G. Gogley, Mr. John McCalla, of Salem, Ohio, and Miss Hannah M. Bayless, of Beaver county, Pa.

SHULTS—CROWL—At the residence of William Minner, Esq., on Thursday evening, June 19th, by John Smart, Esq. Mr. Walter E. Shults, of East Palestine, Ohio, and Miss Josephine Crowl, of Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

BROWN—On Tuesday morning, June 3d, 1873, at her home near Remington, Beaver county, Pa., Lizzie, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. Brown.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON.

White Wheat per bushel			$1 70
Red	do	"	1 65
Rye	"	"	75
Oats	"	"	40
Corn (shelled)	"	"	55

New Advertisements.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, BEAVER, June 7, 1873.

June 27, New Brighton, Fallston and Pulaski township, at New Brighton Union School building.
June 30, New Sewickly, at Unionville School House.
July 1, Marion and Franklin, at Phillis' School House.
July 2, North Sewickly, at Laurel Point School House.
July 7, Greene township, Georgetown and Hookstown, at Hookstown School House.
July 8, Logstown, Independence, Moon and Hopewell, at New Sheffield School House.
July 10, Darlington, Big Beaver, New Galilee, Clinton Independent.
July 14, South Beaver and Chippewa townships, at Court's School House.
July 15, Rochester township, borough and Phillipsburg, at Rochester School House.
July 16, St. Clair borough, Economy township, Harmony, Baden and Freedom, at Freedom Academy.
July 21, Raccoon township, at Smith's School House.
July 23, Beaver Falls and Patterson township, at Beaver Falls School House.
July 24, Brighton township, at Eakin's School House.

Special examinations will be held at the office of the County Superintendent, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of September, October and November. Applicants for certificates at these special examinations will bring written requests from the Board of Directors wishing to employ them, and give satisfactory reasons for not attending the regular examinations.

Directors and friends of education are cordially invited.

Applicants will appear for examination in the district where they expect to teach.

No private examinations will be given.

Provisional certificates will not be endorsed without a re-examination. Those holding professional certificates will please forward them to be endorsed.

Blank examination books will be furnished at 10 cents each.

Applicants will present their last year's certificate inclosed in an envelope bearing their address. A higher degree of qualifications will be expected each succeeding year.

Directors will please forward the "annual district report and certificate" immediately.

Applicants not personally acquainted with the Superintendent, will be required to furnish certificates of good moral character.

The undersigned will be in the Educational office, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of each month until further notice.

Examinations will open promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M.

M. L. KNIGHT, Co. Supt.
je13-tf

WANTED TO BORROW.

The Beaver County Agricultural Society wants to borrow Three Thousand Dollars, for a period of from two to three years; secured by bond and mortgage.

Please address either of the undersigned.

WM. A. LAIRD,
R. H. COOPER,
je27-2w BEAVER, PA.

JOB PRINTING AT THE RADICAL OFFICE.

New Advertisements.

A GREAT OFFER.

HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first class makes, including WATERS' at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash and balance in monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $175 cash. ORGANS $55, $75, DOUBLE-REED ORGANS $100; 4-stop, $110; 8-stop $125 and upwards.

Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the effect of which is most charming and soul-stirring, while its imitation of the human voice is superb. Terms liberal. Illustrated catalogues mailed for one stamp. Liberal discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Lodges, &c. Agents Wanted.

Wanted.

General and Local Agents for the Bartram Sewing Machine, made at Danbury, Conn. The stillest, fastest, and easiest Lock Stitch, Straight Needle Sewing Machine in the market. We give better terms than any other company. Address

JOHN A DODGE, Gen. Agt.
Danbury, Conn.

WALLACE & COMPANY'S CREAM TABLE CHOCOLATE

No boiling necessary. A cup of delicious Chocolate made with it in two minutes. No waste. Packed in pound jars. Vanilla or plain. One doz. in box. Unequaled as a confection for lunch, spread on crackers, with a glass of milk at hand to drink. For making Soda Water syrup or flavoring Ice Cream is superior to any Chocolate made, and for Chocolate Cake nothing else will be used where this has been tried. For sale by J. T. WARREN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

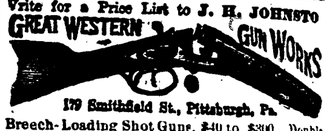
WE WANT AN AGENT

In this place to canvass for the new, valuable and fast selling book by Dr. JOHN COWAN.

THE SCIENCE OF NEW LIFE.

Recommended and endorsed by prominent ministers, physicians, religious and secular papers. No other book like it published. $40 per week guaranteed. Address COWAN & CO.,
139 Eight St., New York.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON



GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $10 to $300. Double Shot Guns $8 to $150. Single Guns $3 to $30. Rifles $8 to $75. Revolvers $5 to $25. Pistols $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers and clubs. Army guns, revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

WORKING CLASS Male or Female, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

INVENTORS

and others interested in Patent Business should address EDSON BRO., Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, 459 9th street, Washington, D. C., for advice and circular.

If we report an invention patentable we are willing to wait for our fee until a patent is allowed.

Letter from Hon. D. P. Holloway, former Commissioner of Patents, dated Washington, March 30, 1868:

"I cheerfully commend to all persons who may have business in the Patent Office the firm of Edson Bro., as gentleman of prompt business habits, and in every respect worthy of confidence."

"I concur in the above," T. C. Theaker, Com. Patents.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the School Fund of Freedom Borough for the year ending June 2, 1873:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year as per last report	$ 73
From Collector of School Tax	1,008 71
From State Appropriation for 1872	120 90
From other sources	27 75
	$1,158 09

EXPENDITURES.

For repairing, &c	$ 86 43
" Teachers wages	720 00
" Fuel and Contingencies	74 12
" Fees of Collector	32 93
" Fees of Treasurer	20 00
" Salary of Secretary	7 00
" Debt paid	44 10
" Other expenses	70 94
	$1,055 52
Cash on hand	$102 51

je20 3t JNO F. BENTEL, Treasurer.

ROCHESTER BORO. SCHOOL DIST.

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June, 1873. Tax rate 15 mills on the dollar valuation.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of duplicate		$4501 45
Deduct lost tax	$126 15	
Return tax	6 60	
Collectors' Commission	96 00	
5 per ct off on am't paid treasurer	124 66	353 41
		4148 04
Temporary loan	700 00	
Tuition	82 00	
State appropriation	380 68	1162 68
		$5310 72

EXPENDITURES.

Paid former treasurer	16 31	
Paid Janitor	225 00	
Interest, repairs, fuel, advt., &c	891 68	
Insurance	52 50	
Temporary Loan	884 00	
Teachers	3227 50	
Treasurers' Commission	55 02	
Secretary's "	15 00	
	$5365 01	
Due Treasurer		$ 54 29
		$5365 01

je20-3t. D. S. MARQUIS, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The supervisors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending April 14th, 1873:

DR.

To amount on duplicates	$941 45
To warrans granted	73 11
	$1004 56

CR.

By amount of work on roads	$931 45
By warning & superintending on roads	73 11
	$1004 56

The School Directors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending June 2, 1873.

DR.

To balance in Treasury from 1872	$ 451 87
To amount tax levied	1563 54
State appropriations	154 38
	$2169 79

CR.

By amount paid on warrants	$2,056 89
Balance in treasury	$112 90

We do hereby certify that the above accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge.

JOHN A. EAKIN,
JOHN M. SCOTT,
SMILH T. STOKES, } Auditors
Attest: J. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk. je13-3t

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Fresh blooming FLOWERS and PLANTS received daily. Orders for all kinds of [illegible] promptly filled.

CHARLES B. HUSST,
my16tf Near the Depot, Rochester, Pa.

ROCHESTER,

JULY 11TH.

A BRAN NEW SHOW

Three Times Larger Than Ever.

The Great Miracle of the Nineteenth Century,

P. T. Barnum's

GREAT TRAVELING

WORLD'S FAIR

Its magnitude no man who has not seen it can comprehend, for there was

Nothing Like It Ever Known on Earth!!

It is absolutely large enough to swallow up half-a-dozen of the largest shows in the country.

One Single Ticket 50 cents. Children under 9 years 25 cents, Reserved Amphitheatre seats 75 cents.

In order to Accommodate the 40,000 People who will Probably Visit this Exhibition during its sojourn in Rochester a Grand Wooden Building similar to the ancient Roman Amphitheatre, will be erected on the Ground.

The entire series of Exhibitions are briefly summed up as follows:

We Challenge the world to equal them.

100,000 Living, Historical and Representative Curiosities.

1,500 Animals, Birds, Reptiles and Marine Monsters.

100 Magnificent Cages, Dens and Vans.

12 Gorgeous Statuary Chariots.

75 Trains of Railroad Cars required to Transport P. T. Barnum's Moving World's Fair.

Daily Expenses Exceed the gross Receipts of half a dozen other Shows.

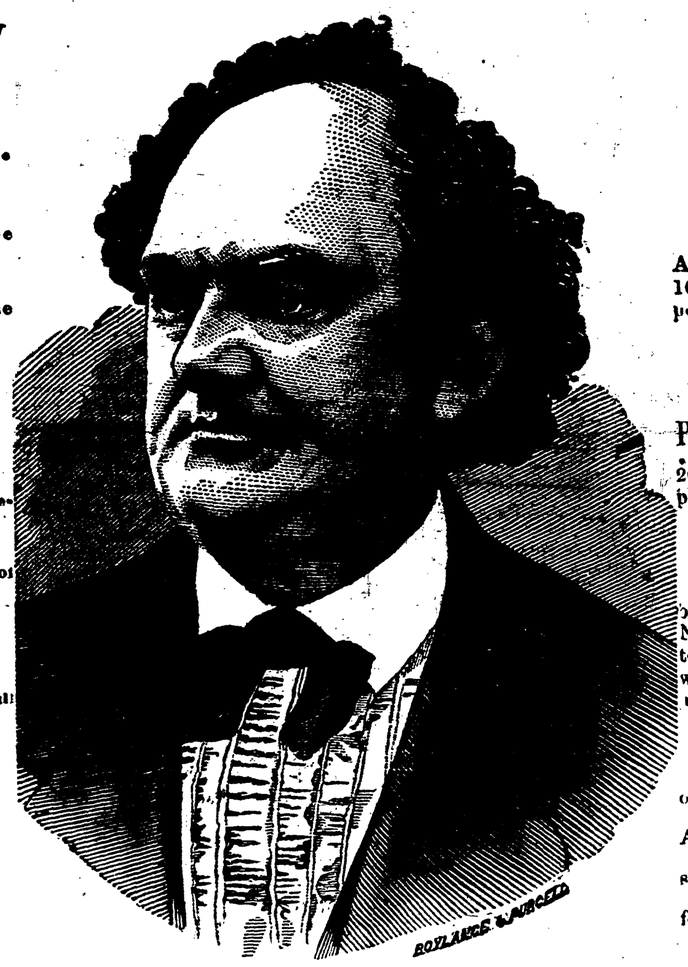
3 Great Circus Troupes.

3 separate and distinct Circus Rings, all in full performance at the same time.

Living Sea Lions and Marine Monsters.

Prof. Faber's $50,000 Talking Machine.

Wild Fiji Cannibals.



HORSE RIDING GOATS.

1200 Men and Horses.

BLACK RHINOSCEROS.

Admiral Dot, Famous California Dwarf, 16 years old, 25 inches high, weighs 16 pounds.

4 Asiatic and African Elephants.

4 Brass Bands and Chariot Organs.

PROCESSION 3 MILES LONG.

20 Colossal Pavilions and the Great Amphitheatre Building occupy 6 squares.

70 First Class Performers.

6 Famous Clowns, including the celebrated Lilliputian Grimaldi, Commodore Nutt, besides Thousands of the most intensely interesting novel features, well worth the price of admission to see, not mentioned at all in this advertisement.

The fact will not require more than one glance at Mr. Barnum's New Amusement Enterprise to thoroughly satisfy the public as to the relative difference between an

Absolute Grand, Magnificient First-Class Exhibition

And an ordinary show. However, to stop cavil and close the mouths of boasting charlatans and traveling mountebanks, Mr. Barnum, however averse to step aside from his life-long policy, deems it necessary, in order to protect himself and the public, to offer a series of

$1,500,000 Challenges, Open to all the World,

That he exhibits daily more BEWILDERING ATTRACTIONS, STARTLING CURIOSITIES, UNIQUE and SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES, than are contained in the combined attractions of any three shows in the United States. The unanimous sentiment of the public press everywhere on the line of exhibition, emphasize the fact that P. T. Barnum's ENTIRELY NEW SHOW is positively the largest and most attractive Combination of Exhibitions ever known on earth, and remains absolutely without a parallel in the history of the world.

The only Exhibition in America recognized and endorsed by the religious press, and daily visited by eminent divines and Clergymen.

FREE ADMISSION to the entire Great Show Guaranteed to all who may buy the Life of P. T. Barnum, written by himself, 860 pages, illustrated. Reduced from $3.50 to $1.50.

Will also exhibit at Corry July 4; Titusville July 5; Pittsburgh July 7, 8, 9 & 10; Youngstown July 12; Cleveland July 14, 15 & 16.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, June, 1873.

[Paper No. 15.]

MEMORIES OF THE FORUM.

The writer was a citizen of Brighton during the winter of 1866 and 1867, and while there, united with the young men of the village in organizing a debating club, which after a while developed into a society of some merit, and of course contained a prodigious amount of talent and eloquence. No subject was feared, and we grappled not only with the most tangled scientific and financial problems, but as well, soared into the regions of space and wisely discussed questions that would almost puzzle a Herschell. At one of our meetings we again struck terra firma and vigorously attacked a home question, that was of much more interest to us than stars, and rocks and hidden minerals. It was "Shall Brighton be made a borough," with the side issue but faintly touched, what shall the new name be. We had struck a vital point in the thoughts of the people, and ere long we found not only ourselves stirred to our depths, but the whole of the town was in ferment over the matter. Every village store became a lyceum, and every street corner and public highway was the scene of the most burning eloquence and animated action. You know that "great oaks from little acorns grow," so the books tell us—and so this little seed, sown in the antiquated brick school house, germinated, grew and spread until its branches and roots permeated every part of the town, and soon the voice of the orator and the thoughts of the quiet citizen became crystalized into action, and the work was done. The Debating Club had a prophet in it of which we were innocently ignorant. Upon one occasion he was badly afflicted with it, and fell into a vision, and while under its charming and pleasing influence he put upon paper thoughts that well nigh drove the town mad, and laid the foundation, probably, of the spirit of decided superiority shown by every thoroughbred Brightonite when perchance he meets a luckless son of New Brighton. In consequence of this vision at our next meeting a ponderous pile of manuscript greeted ous, manipulated and proudly flourished by the smiling prophet. He read it, in which he indulged himself in the highest flights of fancy, all about the future Beaver Falls, in which there was to be the most unbounded prosperity, refinement and elegance. The city was to be coursed by the most beautiful and charming avenues. Dwellings of surpassing magnificence and finish were to line the broad avenues, and cover the whole valley, and crown the hill sides and plateaux. The most substantial of warehouses and stores were to give a business air to the city, and complete its prosperity.

Iron works, factories, mills and all the industries that would make prosperous the town were to move at the bidding of the immense water power. Indeed, nothing was left unsaid to assure us that in the fullness of time the village should become a thriving, energetic city. It seems strange that the exact words used by our fellow-clubman on that occasion should have come true in so short a period of time, but it is almost literally true, and no doubt when the finish is added by the lapse of years, that it will be more than the fathers ever dreamed of. Of course such a prediction received censure and words of disapprobation, but men who were wise beyond their generation slowly shook their heads and said, "It is not beyond the bounds of possibility."

THE ECONOMITE ENTER.

About this time Messrs. Baker & Henrici were in the act of purchasing the water power and lands for the use of the Economy Society, and with the wealth and energy they had to back them, none knew where the prosperity of the town might stop. They did buy it, and commenced the erection of works which have since become famous for their manufactures and fineness of work done. Men with capital and business energy were invited and urged to join their fortunes with the town. The Economy Society liberally aided all who desired it for the establishment of new manufactories, and under the shadow of their wing, many enterprises were started, giving employment to hundreds of artisans, and more than restoring the ancient glory of the place. Workingmen were encouraged in their attempts to get homes, being aided by the society. New streets were laid out, and the avenues predicted were soon in existence, and in time may be made very beautiful.

The location of Beaver Falls is an admirable one. Situated on the middle and upper falls of the Beaver, it has an immense water power. Several hundred acres lie bordering on the Beaver River and Walnut Bottom, which are peculiarly favorable for manufacturing purposes. When the water power shall have all been taken up and put to use, there is abundant room for the use of steam power, and plenty of water from which to make it. Slightly elevated above this bottom land is a plateau of the most beautiful home sites. Upon it are located hundreds of dwellings, and some very fine ones. This elevation is at once healthful and beautiful, and should in time be the location of the residences and stores of the town, leaving the bottom for the dust and smoke of scores of factories, &c. The town is guarded on the west by a range of hills that are in themselves a picture. Along the base of these hills runs the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which is entirely removed from the business part of the town. A very good station has been put up by the company, and the best of facilities furnished for the use of the business men of the town. A lovely and picturesque scene is afforded from the side of the first hill in the range west of town. It gives a full view of the whole of New Brighton, Fallston, Phillipsburg, and parts of Rochester and Bridgewater. No more varied scenery can be seen anywhere than that afforded here. Charming landscapes; abruptly rising and rugged faced hills; the dancing and sparkling of the waters of the rapids; the full, gentle flow of the river; the wild glens and dismal hollows; groups of forest trees and beautiful groves; the precipices and the water falls, together with the old bridges, old style, weather-beaten houses, the architectural display of the modern house, and the hundreds of points and tints and shades which make a fine picture, are all seen from this one spot. With so much of first-class material at our own doors to make the most finished ornaments for galleries and drawing-rooms, it is pleasurable to notice, that Beaver Valley can produce enough energy to make use of it. Fine stereoscopic views, large and small photographs of our own scenery, have been made by our enterprising photographers, Mr. Henry Noss and John McClain, of New Brighton. They are more valuable than views of the Alps or those generally found hanging on the walls of our well-to-do people. It is hoped that our people will see to it that this enterprise shall be a success.

THE RESIDENCES OF THE TOWN

are for the most part of a very fine class. Where there is so much to be commended, it is not well to particularize, and it is enough to say that the class of residences in the town are to its credit. It is true that there is the usual number of shanties and half finished affairs called houses, which ordinarily afflict our towns, but they are not to be looked upon as Beaver Falls.

A fine school building has been erected within the last year and is a decided credit to the place. It has no rival in the valley, that can come up to it in point of finish.

Five church organizations are in the place, having very neat and comfortable church buildings, but none of any architectural beauty or completeness. Considerable interest seems to be taken in the welfare of these organizations, and it will not be a great while until they shall have entire control of certain evils existing in the town. The "Economy Savings Institution" have erected the finest bank building in Beaver Valley. It is a creditable structure, and adds very materially to the beauty and substantiality of the place. The town is supplied with water from their water works, which are now in successful operation. In this enterprise, the little city has advanced beyond her neighbors.

To give a general idea of the business terprises of the town, it will be necessary to enumerate very briefly the various business firms which are now operated within the town, and the business done by each.

In the line of professions, agencies, &c., the place is pretty highly favored, not alone by the number, but the character of the professionals.

Three lawyers representing the legal fraternity, and the cause of justice and equity, it is presumable will not suffer in their home city. Of physicians, four regular ply their vocation and keep up the character of nauseous pills and powders. Real estate agents are numerous enough to attend to the wants of the community, and the cheerful countenance of the insurance agent may be seen in season and out of season, giving gratuitous advice to willing hearers. The usual number of stores and shops are found scattered here and there over the town. Five dry goods stores are found ministering to the wants of trade, and they are of a character that no "puff" of mine can add to, or critique detract from. A careful count reveals the fact that in addition to these five stores, there are twelve grocery stores, and some of them are doing a fine business, but Beaver Falls don't want any more of them, she doesn't hanker after them at all. A further count gives us three millinery stores, five merchant tailors, two clothing stores, three drug stores, three tobacco stores, and jewelry store, one wholesale notion store and two hardware stores. In all conscience, the town cannot reasonably ask for more in this line, and yet there seems to be no well-grounded fears for bankruptcy staring them in the face. Messrs. Heinz & Noble are engaged in the manufacture of brick, which has proved to be a very prosperous source of trade in the valley. Several coal mines are in full operation, among which we notice Messrs. James Patterson & Sons, Messrs. L. & A. Davidson, Mr. M. A. Shoemaker, Daniel Banard and James Clayton. The coal sold by these gentlemen is of a very superior quality, probably not so good as Monongahela Valley coal, but yet in every way well calculated to meet the wants of trade. It is hauled to the doors of the people for about the same prices that rule in Pittsburgh.

Two planing mills are in operation under the supervision of Mr. Simon Harrold and Mr. Joseph Wilson. These mills have enjoyed great prosperity in the past, when Beaver Falls was crowded with carpenters busily erecting its numerous houses, and though their business has been somewhat curtailed by the comparative cessation of building, yet they are doing a good business, and are clever gentlemen to deal with.

A first-class flouring mill is in operation, on the site where the first one was built seventy years ago. It stands as a sentinel at the mouth of "Walnut Run," and is well located for the business carried on.

Two banks are in operation, that of the Economy Society, already mentioned and a well conducted banking house in the name of Messrs. Baker Bros. The cashier is in the person of the deservedly popular Frank A. Barker, under whose personal supervision it must prove a success.

Two good hotels are conducted in a first-class style, and deserve the patronage of the people.

THE ENTERPRISE OF THE MEN.

There are other enterprises in the town, carried on by its artisans, which space will not permit me to notice in detail. To get a proper conception of what the town is, one must see it and go through it. The quiet, yet effective work of the mechanics, the tradesmen, and all the various branches of business, are only seen in the steady, progressive growth of the town. The men and women who labor, who bear the heat and burden of the day, who make the axes, the saws, the shovels, &c., and who give the positive power that characterizes the better part of the town, are necessarily confined to the back-ground, but their silent and potent influence is felt everywhere. These workers, while noticed only in a general way, deserve more recognition from the public and their employers than is usually grudgingly given them. But Beaver Falls is fast becoming the great battle-ground, where, in great part, will be settled the relation of employer to employe. Though "dependants," they are the "bone and sinew" of the town, and as a general thing, take the lead in all moral enterprises, and give the moral character that is found in the society of the place.

BEAVER.

Which is Which.

"Ah, Pat, Pat," said a schoolmistress to a thick-headed urchin, into whose muddy brain she was attempting to beat the alphabet, "I'm afraid you'll never learn anything. Now what's that letter, eh?"

"Shure, don't you know, ma'am?" replid Pat.

"I thought you would have recollected that."

"Why, ma'am?"

"Because it has a dot over the top of it."

"Och, ma'am! I mind it well; but shure I thought it was a fly speck."

"Well, now remember, Pat, it's I."

"You, ma'am?"

"No, no! not U, but I."

"Not I; but you, ma'am. How's that?"

"Not U, but I, blockhead."

"Oh, yes; faith, now I have it, ma'am you mean to say that you, not I'am a blockhead."

"Fool! fool!" exclaimed the pedagogues, almost burning with rage.

"Jist as you plaze," replied Pat; "fool or blockhead, it's no matter to me which ye are so long as ye are free to own it."

DURING a class meeting several years since by the Methodist brethren of a Southern village, Brother Jones went among the colored portion of the congregation. Finding there an old man notorious for his endeavors to serve God on the Sabbath, and Satan the rest of the week, he said:

"Well, Brother Dick, I'm glad to see you here. Haven't you stole any turkeys since I saw you last, Brother Dick."

"No, no, Brudder Jones; no turkeys."

"Nor any chickens, Brother Dick?"

"No, no, Brudder Jones; no chickens."

"Thank the Lord, Brother Dick! That's doing well, my Brother," said Brother Jones, leaving Brother Dick, who immediately relieved his overburdened conscience by saying to a near neighbor, with an immense sigh of relief:

"Ef he'd a said ducks, he'd a had me."

GOOD MARRIAGE MAXIMS.—A good wife is the greatest earthly blessing.

A man is what his wife makes him.

It is the mother who moulds the character and destiny of the child.

Never make a remark at the expense of the other; it is meanness.

Never part without loving words to think of during your absence. Besides, it may be that you will not meet again in life.

Never both manifest anger at once.

"I WANT to know," said a creditor fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe me?" "Do you take me to be a prophet," was the soft answer which didn't turn away wrath.

FORT SMITH, ARK., has a woman black smith who can throw a mule and shoe him in fifteen minutes by the clock

THE article chiefly sold at most fancy fairs—the visitor.

WHAT is the difference between a Jew and a lawyer? The one gets his law from the prophets; the other his profits from the law.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U S Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr11-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. ap25tf

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my5'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and sugar.) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON-ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70.

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. USALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street. Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug8,72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

TORRENCE W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STEEL GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Mineral Waters, Syphons, &c. Water st. [se16

DANNENBAUM BROTHERS, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing done to order. Water st. se3'70

NEW BRIGHTON.

DON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON—Meals at all hours; table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sep15-1y

CARFI G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Rochester. oct31

SIEMERLING P., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GLEASON & CO., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept13'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS

SET IN

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS!

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.....91 parts
" Linseed Oil.....9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis. DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John C. Ighey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—Chamberlin White.
Register & Recorder—James I Stokes.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Daniel Neely.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—J. R. Harrah.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
C. H. Hoon.
C. C. Riggs.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock.
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—John White.
Hiram Reed,
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary,
S. J. Cross,
John Murray,
Samuel Magaw,
Henry Hice.
Mattison Darragh,
Benj. C. Critchlow.
James M. Smith.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Lynch, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. F. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I.O. O.F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pasator. ces every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enota Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M., Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. F. M., No. 239—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., J. R. Pendleton; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. Spaulding, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. F. M., No. 259—R. Coovert, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. W. B. Grace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services, every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Moorehead, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E A Noble, H.P.; W H Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G.; James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't. John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *F O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Altsman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

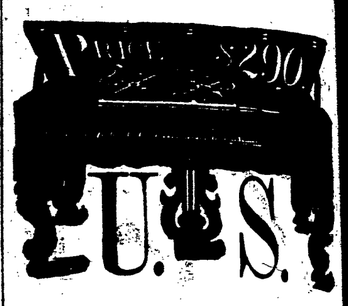
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES



Piano Company.

$290.00.

IT COSTS LESS THAN

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

To make any

SIX HUNDRED DOLLAR PIANO

Sold through agents, all of whom make

100 PER CENT. PROFIT.

We have no agents, but ship direct to families

At Factory Price.

We make only one style, and have but

ONE PRICE.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS

Net Cash, with no discount to dealers or commission to teachers.

OUR LUMBER IS

THOROUGHLY SEASONED,

OUR CASES ARE

DOUBLE VENEERED

WITH ROSEWOOD.

Have front round corners, serpentine bottom and carved legs. We use

THE FULL IRON PLATE

WITH OVER STRUNG BASS.

French Grandction

WITH TOP DAMPERS, AND OUR KEYS ARE

THE BEST IVORY

WITH IVORY FRONTS.

OUR PIANO

HAS SEVEN OCTAVES,

Is 6 feet 9 inches long, 3 feet 4 inches wide, and weighs 955 pounds, boxed.

EVERY PIANO IS FULLY

WARRANTED

FOR FIVE YEARS.

SEND FOR

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR

In which we refer to over 700 Bankers, Merchants, &c., (some of whom you may know,) using our Pianos in 44 States and Territories.

U. S. PIANO CO.,

810 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Please state where you saw this notice.

may23-4m.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Raising Calves for Dairy.

WLen one possesses cows of valuable breed it is very desirable to raise their calves for sale; yet the milk is also valuable, in the early spring, and therefore it is considered the best plan to bring them up by the hand. The calf should be allowed to nurse for the first day or two, and can then be removed to another stable and taught to drink by putting two fingers into its mouth, and gently drawing its head down to the milk pail, letting it suck the fingers. A large teat can be manufactured out of cotton cloth, and nailed to the bottom of a small tub, and the milk poured into it. Make the artificial teat long enough to come up above the milk, and so that the calf can take hold of it easily. Hay porridge or tea is often substituted for milk in bringing up calves. Take the best hay you have, and cut it into two or three-inch lengths; pour boiling water over it in a large bowl and let it scald on the fire for two hours or so. For the first two weeks, give equal proportions of hay tea and new milk; then make two-thirds of the tea to one of milk, and in six weeks one-fourth part of milk will be enough. The food should be given in a luke-warm state, three times a day, giving about three quarts at a meal for two weeks; then increase to four quarts. The hay tea need not be prepared oftener than every other day, but it must be kept sweet. They should not be scaledd, but turned into nearly cold tea. If after the second or third week a handful or two of oat or corn meal is stirred into each portion of scalding hot tea, it will stimulate the growth of the calf decidedly. There is nothing gained in keeping calves on a short diet. Give them all they desire to eat; they will rarely take more than enough. Many a calf, and many a baby too is kept on too small a quantity of food. It is astonishing to see how much the young things will stow away, and grow fat over it. When a calf is two months old, it can have a small *wisp* of hay given it; or if the weather is warm enough, it can be turned out to graze upon the sweet tender grass; but must be well sheltered from wind and rain, and so near the house that it can have its breakfast and supper as usual. When it is fully weaned, it is not needful to pamper its appetite, yet it must not be poorly fed, lest it should receive a check in its growth. It is a good plan to pet and caress it; lead it early by a halter, and handle it as much as possible—for this treatment makes it kind and docile, and will also make it a good milker. There is nothing more cruel than to strike, kick and speak harshly to young animals; they have an instinct that teaches them to comprehend kindness and its opposite. The best cow we ever had was a pet with the children, and, when a calf, was milked by them, fed and caressed, and there never was a more gentle animal or a better milker.—*Country Gentleman.*

Stock Eating Wood.

One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in training neat stock, affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected this way. They became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a sickly appearance. He had an impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone, but his neighbors used bone meal without noticing any good results whatever. At last he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard, and threw out to them about a shovel full each day. After turning them out to pasture he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground of the pasture. They ate it all up and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking much better than they had for several years. He says this morbid appearance was unnoticed years ago, from the fact that the ground was ashy, from the burning of the wood and land clearings. Latterly he gave one quart of ashes mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Balky Horses.

A correspondent writes thus of balking horses: Some writers have held that bad treatment was the cause. I think that this view is partially false. Some horses will balk any way, and some cannot be made to balk. When a horse once commences to balk, the treatment will make but little difference; to illustrate: I had a fine, large, five year old mare, that took a notion to balk. I did nothing for her, and finally she got so she would balk almost every time I hitched her up. One of my neighbors had a four year old of a good deal the same style of my horse, that commenced to balk sometime before mine did. Both had an indention in their foreheads. Notice this, every horse that has an indention in its forehead will balk. He may balk sooner, or he may balk later, but he will balk sometime. But to return to the subject. My neighbor and I pursued two different ways of treatmen; he believed in whipping, and he did whip. He whipped with whips, he licked with sticks, he pounded with fence-rails, and he used his brogans with telling effect. At first he made her go, but finally the harder he whipped the more she did not go, until at last he gave it up and sold her for $90, original valuation $125. Now for my treatment: I continued to drive my horse and I had a time of it, she getting worse all the time, and how it would have turned out can easily be seen.

But one day while we were stacking our oats, an old man, who was working there, saw her balk, and said to me, "I'll show you what will start her." Accordingly he took a cane with a crook on it, that he had with him, and stepping up to her, stuck the hook down into her ear. The horse started with a jump, and we had no more balking that day. I have tried the plan since then and have always been successful. Don't be afraid of hurting the horse; it will only make him mad, and that is what you want. The philosophy of the thing is this. Take any horse, and you will find an aversion to having the ears handled. Now when you jab the cane into its ear the pain makes it mad; in fact, it makes it so mad that it forgets all about its balking and everything else, and starts right off. I would recommend to try it on a horse when he balks, but never use the whip. You injure the horse, discomfit yourself and waste elbow grease that might be usefully employed somewhere else. In conclusion I world say *never* breed from a balky horse, for a more worthless animal can hardly be imagined, and the breed should never be perpeuated.

Hiring Farm Men.

That farmer is fortunate who has two or three active and intelligent sons able and willing to take hold of farm work. Make much of them. Those who have to hire should be willing to pay good wages for good men. We do not sufficiently discriminate. Wages are high; but good men are not likely to take much less than they got last year. Farmers are very remiss in one thing; they do not insist on having "a character" from the last employer.

It should be a hard matter for a bad man, or one who left his employer during the busy season, to get another place. Farmers should combine to drive an unfaithful servant from the neighborhood. Pay good wages, and treat them with kindly consideration, but insist on having respectful behavior, and good work. Know what a good day's work is, and get it; but do not ask for more. An unreasonable employer makes discontented servants. If they do well, tell them so; if not reprove mildly but firmly.

The Poultry Yard.

Those best able to judge, say that a flock of fowls of the usual size kept on farms, if well cared for, will yield as much value annually as is equivalent to the milk of one cow. For this reason it pays to keep a flock of fowls, and give them careful attention. It is easy to keep them in good condition, if any thought is bestowed upon them.

It is necessary to change the cocks yearly in order to keep up the vigor and value of the progeny. They must be kept in a clean and dry roost, and as far as possible on dry, or at least well drained range. To secure cleanliness and freedom from insects, the hen-house must be frequently cleaned out, the floors supplied with fresh earth, which is the best disinfectant, and the roosts brushed down, or submitted to the fumes of burning sulphur.

Keeping Work Ahead.

Though most farmers and gardeners know well the value of starting early in the war against weeds the importance of the task is very apt to be forgotten in the hurry of spring work. We scarcely need give the advice, but a suggestion is always encouraging, and the more so when we know it to be true.

The great trouble with most of us is that we lay out to much work for ourselves to do. We get a great many things half done, and work twice as hard as need be, when the same amount of labor judiciously expended would have a three-fold result. This is just how it is in the war against weeds.

We are accustomed to get into a flurry about getting in the crops in time that we forget that the weed-crop is already in, and going on at a rapid pace. We have not unfrequently seen the greatest exertion in getting in seeds or plants that would have done just as well a week later, when the same time spent in harrowing or weeding ground would have been equal to four times the time at a later period. These remarks of course apply more to garden than to farm-work. When the horse-power is at hand weeds half an inch high, if annual weeds, are as easily destroyed by a broad-toothed cultivator as if they were just pushing through the ground; but in garden work a simple raking of the ground when the weeds are just sprouting is quite as effective as the best howing would be. An hour or two raking of a garden between the rows of the various crops will in fact almost render hoeing unnecessary, and thus save many a hard day's work.

How to Keep Eggs.

The most approved plan of keeping eggs (and we have known them to be preserved in this way for several months) is to keep them in a cask of pure-lime water. Water will only absorb a fixed amount of lime, and should then be poured off into another vessel, as the excess at the bottom of the cask will interfere with the success of the experiment. The fresh eggs first being carefully examined and found to be sound and free from cracks should be dropped into the cask. Evaporation is thus prevented, and the alkili held in solution closes the pores of the shell and prevents all fermentation. Some persons we have know to put a portion of salt also into the water. About once a week they should be stirred around with the arm, which prevents the contents of the egg settling into a mass. This is about all the attention necessary. A crust of lime forms on the top of cask, but it is well, perhaps, to keep the barrel covered. It should be kept in a cool cellar.

Some persons have succeeded in keeping eggs for several months by packing them in alternate layers with salt, the large end downwards, and being careful not to let them touch each other.

A French mode is said to be, dissolving four ounces of beeswax in eight ounces of warm olive oil, and annoint the egg with it all around with the finger. The pores of the shell are filled up with the wax, and the egg is said to be as good as if fresh laid at the end of two years.

Another plan, we have not known it to be tried, but from similar preservative effects in the case of fruits which are far more difficult to preserve than eggs, we have no doubt it would be a great success, and is the easiest plan of all. In a large box or cask put alternate layers of air-slacked lime and eggs, covering each layer of the latter completely over with lime, and a cover or lid oh the box; afterwards these boxes or casks should be kept in a dry and cool place. We believe this receipt will be found very valuable and thoroughly practical.

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This farm contains 53 acres of first class soil; mostly cleared; with enough of good timber; situated about four miles from New Brighton, on the New Castle road, in North Sewickly twp, Beaver county, Pa.; has a very good orchard, the farm is in good repair; there is

A NEW FRAME HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS,

well finished, and a large frame barn with other outbuildings. Plenty of good water at the house; running water on the place. Price $5,000 in payments. Adam Kirk, Jr., owner.

NO. 70.

A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land: 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land, gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres of which 82 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house. 1½ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 20 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Tornby and Elizabeth Lauey, of Economy township, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

REUBEN HENDRICKSON, Adm'r.

je13-6t.

AT ROCHESTER, JULY 10TH
AT BEAVER FALLS JULY 11TH.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS!

ENTHUSIASTIC ENCOMIUMS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS VISITED BY

HOWE'S LONDON CIRCUS!

HIPPODROME
AND
SANGER'S
English Menagerie
OF
TRAINED ANIMALS!

And be convinced that it is, as claimed to be, the Representative Circus and Menagerie of trained Animals on the American continent to-day!

A PORTION OF OUR RECORD

FOR THE SEASON OF 1873.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Howe's London Circus and Menagerie of Trained Animals.

The announcement that Howe's circus and menagerie would parade through the streets of Harrisburg yesterday morning was the signal for thousands of people to congregate on the sidewalks, crossings and public thoroughfares to witness the unrivaled spectacular scene. About ten o'clock the procession commenced moving from the cotton factory lot, and as the long array of chariots and other paraphernalia of the mammoth establishment filed into Second street an exhibition of indescribable grandeur passed in panoramic review before the observer. The two golden chariots, which could not be built in this country for $25,000 a piece, were of course the prominent features of the parade, but there were many other extraordinary attractions, among them a richly carved dragon drawn by a beautiful team of ten ponies, a small chariot to which were attached six ponies, a large number of fine horses handsomly caparisoned and ridden by armed knights, a troop of five wonderfully trained elephants and an array of animal cages, etc. The colossal chariots were each occupied by five gorgeously attired ladies, and drawn by ten horses. Eight of the ladies were seated on the corners of the chariots and two had positions about thirty feet from the ground, one sitting on the design of the globe and the other on that of an elephant. The procession passed through the principle streets where trees and other obstacles did not interfere with the passage of the altitudinous chariots, and the thousands who witnessed it were filled with rapture at the unparalleled magnificence of the pageant.

The performance in the afternoon and evening were in consonance with the parade, and the number in attendance at the two entertainments exceeded 8,600 people. The grand entree was entirely different from any that had been witnessed in this city, eight elegantly dressed ladies appearing on horses and executing numerous evolutions in horsemanship. Elephants, ponies, armored knights, with beautiful banners, etc., also participated in the initiatory performance. The wardrobe represented in the entree cost about $5,000.

The next act on the programme was the performance of trained elephants under the instruction of Mr. C. Roberts, who has brought the group of animals to a perfection of training never before attained by any other person. While one turned the crank of an organ several revolved on pedestals responsive to the music. Among other feats executed by the elephants were the ringing of a bell, standing on their heads and waltzing; but the achievement par excellence was the formation of an elephantine pyramid by the quintette of quadrupeds.

The equestrianism of the circus was extensive, marvelous and thrilling. Among the lady riders M'lle Dockrill, the European wonder, distinguished herself by bare-back performances, of which coolness, self-possession, intrepidity and agility were prominent characteristics. Her balancing powers are wonderful, her physical endurance great, and her poses of the most graceful character. Some of her feats may with propriety and truth be described as aerial flights. M'lle Dockrill is a paragon of equestrianism, and has no female equal in the country. The Misses Jee, English ladies, and Master Kennobel, also executed some pretty and difficult feats on the horse. But the hurdle riding of Mr. William H. Morgan was the most thrilling part of the whole performance, and evoked the most enthusiastic plaudits from the audience. Especially was his final achievement grand in its skill and intrepidity, and a thousand voices made the pavilion vocal as he alighted in triumph from his horse. He described the circle several times while apparently glued to the side of the horse at the hip, and once or twice while in this position with one jump gained a perpendicular position on the horse, anding safely on his feet while the animal was running at the top of its speed.—Harrisburg Daily Patriot, May 27, 1873.

Howe's London Circus and Sanger's English Menagerie of Trained Animals.

It is estimated that at least nine thousand people attended the two performances of this extensive establishment in our city, yesterday, and all who were present are unanimous in pronouncing it the best they ever saw. The grand entree of the twelve lady riders, and the five performing elephants was very fine. The equestrianism of the great female bare-back rider, M'lle Dockrill, was magnificent, and there is no doubt she is the greatest performer in the business. Her every movement was graceful and the picture of beauty. The champion bare-back hurdle rider, Wm H. Morgan, performed the most difficult feats we have ever witnessed, with the greatest ease, precision and skill. He is, without exception, the best in his particular line who has ever appeared here. The clowns created the greatest amusement possible, and during the entire performance nothing was done or said that could give offense to the most refined or fastidious. The performance of the five trained elephants gave general satisfaction, and the exhibition by the mastery of man over wild animals, by the trainer of the pack of hyenas and Bengal tigers, was indeed wonderful. The entire performance from the beginning to the end was all that the management claimed. It was select, chaste and superb, and we have no doubt, should the management see fit to again visit our city, before they close the season, that the canvass would be too small to hold the audience. The managers, agents and attaches are, without exception, the most obliging and accommodating set of people we have ever met, and we recommend them and the exhibition to the public everywhere as the "ne plus ultra" of their class.—Harrisburg Daily Evening Telegraph, May 29 1873.

HERE WE COME!

HOWES' GREAT LONDON CIRCUS!

Sanger's British Menagerie of Trained Wild Beasts!

THE GRAND ANGLO-FRANCO

CARAVAN, HIPPODROME, PANTOMIME,

ELEPHANT PERFORMING TROUPE!

Most complete exhibition of Nature and Art to be found in the World.

THE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION!
One Mile in Length, exhibiting
Five Colossal Chariots,
The Largest and most Beautifully Decorated ever constructed, and drawn by Teams of Mammoth
FLEMISH HORSES!
Beautiful Tamed Zebras!
Curiously Spotted Donkeys!
A Fairy Stud of Shetland Ponies!
A Mounted
Cortege in Full Armor!
Representing Knights, Ladies, Heralds, &c.
In full and brilliant Costumes, will arrive in town early in the Forenoon, and for full particulars of which, see small bills and descriptive sheets.
The Proprietors have made the Trained Wild Beasts a specialty in this Exhibition, and the Animals in the Menagerie take part in the performances
MANTANO,
The African Cannibal,
confronts a Pack of
11 Hyenas in their Dens.
MOLOCH, the Unterrified,
Wrestles with Six
Royal Bengal Tigers
All let looses upon him at one time.
FRANCISCO,
The Wild Beast Trainer,
Drives a Team of 6 Zebras
Before one of the Chariots,
BEING THE ONLY TEAM OF ZEBRAS EVER SEEN HERE
HOWES'
ANGLO FRANCO
CIRCUS TROUPE
First Season in America.
The Great
M'lle DOCKRILL
Has no superior in Horsemanship.
The French Pantomimic Clown,
Mons. KENNEBEL,
The Clown who never says anything and keeps his audience in a roar of laughter with his original tricks and practical jokes.
The wonderful Aerial Gymnasts,
Mad. MARIE ROMELLI,
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Scores of Leaps Each Day.
MASTER JEE, JAMES,
Wonderful Equestrian Feats!
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FIVE ELEPHANTS
Performed in the Ring at one time.

The World's Jubilee,

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Thursday, July 10th,

2 GRAND EXHIBITIONS; AFTERNOON AT 1;30; EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK.

ALSO AT

BEAVER FALLS,

FRIDAY, JULY 11TH.

2 Grand Exhibitions; afternoon at 1;30; evening at 7 o'clock.

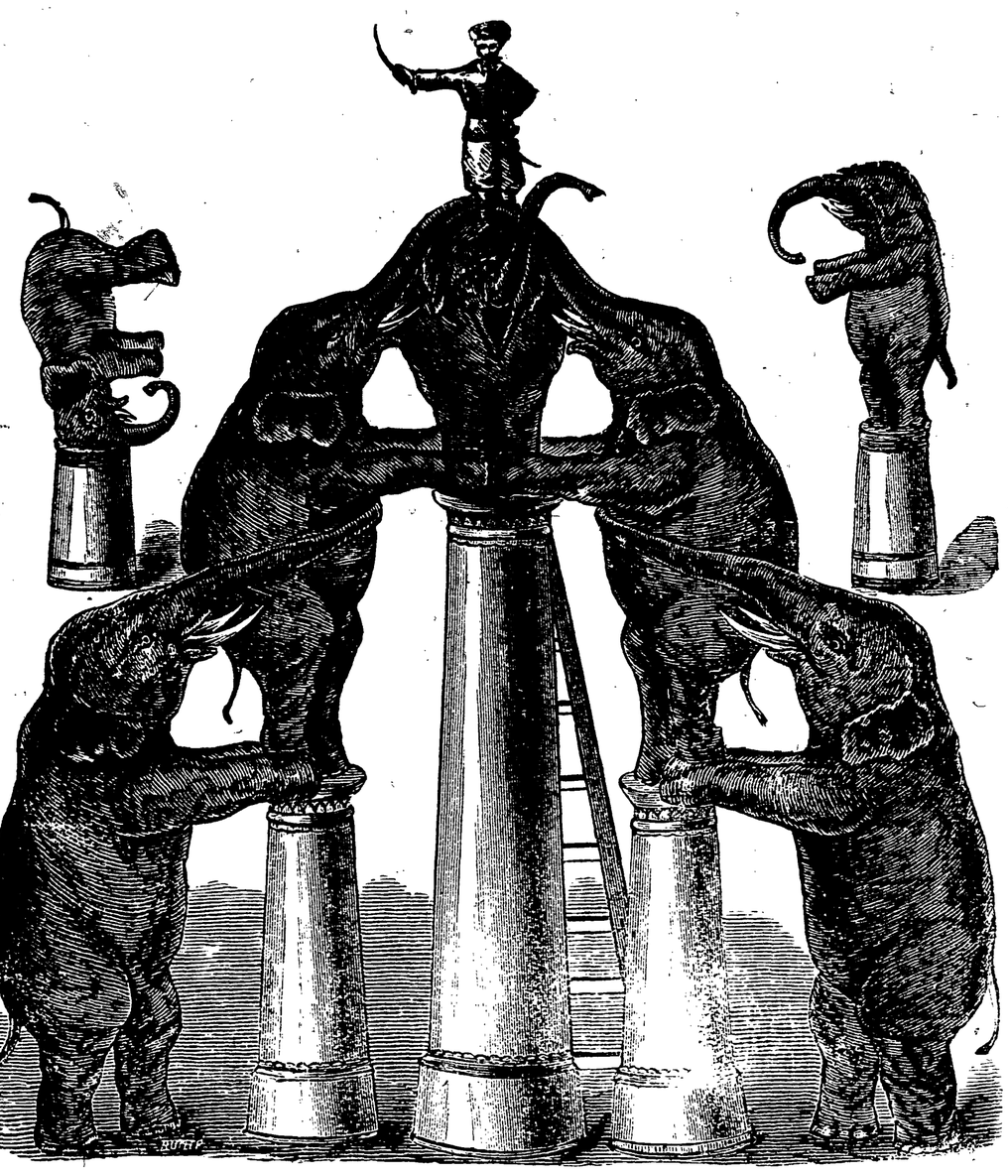
Acknowledged by the Press and Public to be the Representative Menagerie and Circus of America to-day.

HOWE'S

GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND HIPPODROME,

COMBINED WITH

Sanger's Engl'sh Menagerie of Trained Animals.



See the five Performing Elephants, All in the Ring at the Same Time.

The achievement par excellence was the formation of an Elephantine pyramid by the quintet of quadrupeds—Harrisburg Daily Patriot, May 29, 1873.

Whoever visits Howe's Circus WILL SEE five elephants taking part in the Colossal Tableaux just as it is represented.—Baltimore Daily American, June 7th, 1873.

A pyramid of five elephants is a rarity, yet this was seen yesterday at Howe's London Circus.—Reading, Pa., Daily Eagle, May 27th, 1873.

A SUPERB ANIMAL AND ARENIC DISPLAY.

The cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington have confirmed the approving verdict of the Eastern Continent.

Howe's London Circus and Menagerie is entirely free from misrepresentation.

Never advertises anything it has not got, and scrupulously fulfills all its promises to the public. No fraud, no humbug, no deception.

CHALLENGE! Open to all Comers.

A wager of $20,000 is offered to the following specialties, to wit: Fifty thousand dollars will be put up that Mme. Dockrill, of Howe's London Circus, is the best Lady Bareback Rider in America.

$50,000 challenge that this is the only exhibition on earth having Five Trained Elephants performing together in the ring at the same time.

Another $50.00 challenge is offered that five of the largest, most costly and magnificently constructed Triumphal Chariots ever seen in this country will appear in the Grand Cuts de Procession of Howe's Great London Circus and Sanger's English Menagerie as they appear in the public streets.

A $20,000 challenge that their procession has the only Zebra Team ever driven in Harness in America. Another $20,000 challenge that the Great London Show is the only exhibition in this country where a den of 5 Living Royal Bengal Tigers was ever entered and the animals performed by their trainer.

$10,000 challenge that they have the only group of 9 Performing Hyenas in the World.

THE AFTERNOON SHOWS. Bring the little ones in the daytime.

Ladies and Children who witness the grand exhibition by daylight, will avoid the crowd at night—thousands being unable to gain admission to the evening for want of room.

The wild beasts are fed in the afternoon. Performances in the Circus are the same in the afternoon as at night.

BRILLIANT FEATURES.—Unlimited exercises by the Athletae. Modern School of Gymnastics. Astonishing Developments of Muscular Power. Heroic Achievements in Mid-Air. Mme. DOCKRILL, of Paris, first visit to America, the Paragon of Riders and the astonishment of Europe. The French Pantomist, Mons. KENNEBEL, of Paris, a Clown, who never speaks. First appearance in America. W. H. MORGAN, the Flying Hurdle Phenomenon, who challenges the world. JAS. COOK, a refined Jester, of the Shakespearean order. Mons. KENNEBEC on his Hobby-horse will mimmic the Great Elkington Manage Act. Sanger's British Menagerie of Living Trained Animals, known to be the most valuable collection in the world. CARNIVAL OF ELEPHANTS! A herd of Five Elephants will form a Colossal Elephantine Tableaux.

REMEMBER, THE GREAT COMBINATION WILL VISIT

ROCHESTER, for the first time, Thursday, July 10th,

Afternoon and evening, at 1;30 and 7 o'clock.

Remember also at BEAVER FALLS, for the first time, July 11th,

Afternoon and evening, at 1;30 and 7 o'clock.

Admission to the entire Show—Adults 50 cents; Children ten years and under, 25 cents.

See the GORGEOUS STREET PAGEANT on Thursday and Friday Mornings, between 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M., in the principal streets of Rochester and Beaver Falls

Will also exhibit at Pittsburg, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 3d, 4th and 5th; Freport, July 7th; Butler, July 8th; and Harmony, July 9th.